DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1889---WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 49

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ably Malignant Ep zootic Catarrh in a

Agricultural.

HOG CHOLERA.

a correspondent, who has recently startn the business of breeding hogs, inquires there is such a thing as a cholera proof sed of hog-? He says he has seen such a red of hogs advertised. We believe a cerin breeder in Onio did advertise cholera roof hogs, but an agricultural paper publishgrach a self-evident fraud was no better an the man who claimed to own such gs. There never was such a breed, nor there ever be one. When the conditions e favorable for hogs to be attacked with era the question of breed will not count sease in a pronounced form, no matter that the breed may be, the result will be death to that particular hog. The remedies vertised are worthless in such cases.

Remedies for hog cholera must be in the ne of prevention, not in attempting to cure he animal after it is attacked. Proper feedng is the best preventive yet discovered. In e corn belt, where hog cholera is most frequently met with, it can nearly always be traced to heavy feeding of unripe orn. When once started, however, it is ntagious, and will attack any hogs coming contact with those already diseased. We ee a western man announces that feeding masted or burned oats is a remedy. If oats rmed a part of the grain ration fed hogs in place of so much corn, there would be less cholera. Rafuse from slaughter houses and distilleries is said to be a fruitful cause of the disease.

If care is taken to give a variety of food, and less of it in a green state, and to keep plentiful supply of charcoal and salt within reach of the hogs, with clean water to drink and a dry place to sleep, cholera would soon die out. In eating green food the digestive organs of the hog are affected in the same manner as those of a human being, and fou can consider what a man would feel like after a diet of green apples and impure water for a week. Charcoal is a great absorbent, and absorbs the gases generated in the stomach from green food. Salt is also corrective of disorders in the digestive organs. These, with sensible feeding, are the best preventives of hoz cholera.

THE HILLSIDE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

The Hillside herd of Shorthorns, of which Mr. J. C. Sharp, of Jackson, is owner, now numbers over 90 head-more than Mr. Sharp as accommodations for wintering. This has determined him to offer a selection from the herd at auction on Friday. October 25th. The selection will include representatives from the following families: Gwynne, Harriett, Victoria and Strawberry. The younger mimals are mostly sired by the Renick Rose of Sharon bull Sharon Dake of Bath 64449, not only a fine animal individually and in breeding, but a most excellent sire. His stock is very uniform from cows of all classes. Mr. Sharp started his herd with purchases from W. E. Boyden, W. & A. McPherson, Thos. Birkett and the Michigan were both bred by J. C. & George Hamilton. of Kentucky. The herd has been added to by the purchase of a female now and then, which suited the ideas of Mr. Sharp as to what a good Shorthorn should be. When an animal suited him he has been a liberal bidder at sales, and has got together an excellent herd of his favorites. This is the first time he has offered any at public sale, and he does so under very liberal terms to purchasers. We hope he will have a good attendance of buyers, and they can be assured

Hillside. Send for a catalogue and see if some of the animals offered are not just what you are looking for.

HE HATES A SHEEP.

Greatly Pleased Because he Figures Ou Wool-growing is a Faiture.

The editor of the Philadelphia Record hates a sheep on principle. He is like the late John Randolph, of Virginia, who said he would walk five miles for an opportunity to kick a Merino sheep. The Record editor is never so happy as when figuring out the sure decline of sheep-husbandry in the United States, and in his eagerness falls into many egregious errors. Here is an editorial which appeared in the Record of

Tuesday last: "The tables printed in The Record on Saturday last showing that in seven of the most populous and prosperous of the Middle and Western States the number of horses, cattle and hogs had steadily increased from 1870 to 1887, whilst the numper of sheep had been reduced more than one-third, were in themselves a conclusive argument. They show that the extraordinary high tariffs on wool since 1867 have failed of their expected effect in inducing farmers in those States to raise sheep. The

farmers are going out of the business as fast as they can. It doesn't pay. * * * * "Even the inducement of cheap lands, protective bounties, and the comparative advantage of wool freights in cost of transportation, have failed to so stimulate the wool industry as to prevent its d-cline in the country at large. After a quarter of a century of coddling, the sheep industry stands almost precisely where it did in 1860. We then had about three-quarters of a sheep for each person in the country-31. 183.744 persons and 22,471,275 sheep. In 1889 we have 60,000 000 people and 42,599 -079 sheep. In the last five years the whole number of sheep in the country, according to the table furnished by the Agricultural Department, has fallen off 8.027.547. Tois decline has occurred in the face of 49 per cent. protection against foreign competi-

"To the mind of any one but a theorist such facts are conclusive. But the task of the protective organs is like the task of Sisyphus. It is a perpetual quarrel with the law of gravitation. After rolling, with toilsome, up-hill effort, their cumbrous argument to a place of supposed advantage, they encounter the inmurable truth; then down their theories tumble in cureless ruin."

The statement that the industry stands to day almost precisely where it did in 1860 is very misleading when left to stand alone. From 1861 to 1865 millions of sheep perished in the "late unpleasantness," presuperior to wool. The sheep-haters lost. Then the competition of the Australian flocks began to be felt, and for three or four years wool-growing went backwards. The tariff of 1867 started it up again, and it progressed rapidly till the financial troubles beginning with 1870, and culminating in 1873, gave it and all other domestic industries a staggering blow. By 1876, however, wool-growing was again in a prosperous condition, and continued to in crease in a most gratifying manner. By 1883 there were over 50,000,000 of sheep in the United States, and every one of them was producing over double the number of pounds of wool per head which they did in 1860. Then the mugwumps, the impracticable theorists of the country, aided by the sheep-haters, demanded a reduction of the tariff on wool. The tariff of 1867 was changed, and in its place a miserable patchwork of inconsistent provisions adopted, which opened wide the door to dishonest importers. For four years the most unblushing frauds were perpetrated at the expense of the wool-growers. Wool was brought in as carpet wool and used in the manufacture of clothing; so-called worsted goods were imported at a low duty rate because they were not "manufactures of wool;" wool tops were imported as "waste," and yarns for the manufacture of cloth as "worsteds." Wool-growers, manufacturers and honest importers all suffered. Sheep decreased 8,027,547 head, as the Record says, and it was through the acts of its friends and perjured importers and bribed customs officials. This pleases the Record. It hates sheep and wool-growers so implacably that anything which injures them

then adopt the views and principles of the Record. But the Record has made one mistake. Although the wool-growing industry has been injured by the influence of such newspapers as itself and those who look to them for opinions, it is again on the road to prosperity. Sheep worth three dollars per head a year ago are worth six now in this State, and the same may be said of the flocks in all wool-growing States. Probably this is what the Record is feeling bad over. The prosperity of the wool-growers seems Agricultural College. The stock bulls used | to exasperate its editor in the highest degree. If it will soothe the Record any to remember this fact, we place it at its service: The 42,000,000 sheep now in the United States produce as much wool as would 84,000,000 of the sheep of 1960, and it was the "cod-ding" the *Record* is so furious against which enabled American wool-growers to develop the finest wool producing sheep in

is sure of its support. It likes to see alien

wool-growers profit at the expense of those

in the United States. It has such an ad-

miration for English free trade that it would

be pleased to see every American farmer

slaughter his flock, as it believes he would

THE American Fat Stock Show will be held at Chicago, November 12th to 21st inclusive. The Secretary is W. C. Carrard, Springfield, Ill. This will answer the questhat they will be well cared for while at tions of our Walled Lake correspondent.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

CORRY, Oct. 8th, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: DEAR SIR. - Noticing the inquiry of James Edgar, Jr., in regard to the Patrons of Industry, and your willingness to publish a statement of the objects and workings of the order if any P. of I. thought it worth while to send in such statement, I will endeavor to do so as briefly as possible.

1st. The avowed object of the order is to secure the rights and interests of agriculturists and laborers, and is non-partisan and non sectarian.

2nd. It is state in the preamble that al parties interested in commerce, manufactures, and other enterprises of importance, are organized, and using their combined influence for the promotion of their own special interests, while farmers and employes, upon whose labors depend the prosperity of the nation, are almost entirely unorganized.

3rd. In order, therefore, to stand on an equal footing with other industrial enterprises the farmers and laborers must organ-

4th. It is the obvious need of combined effort that has caused the tremendous growth of the order.

5th. All, therefore, that join the order must pledge themselves one to another to labor together for the promotion of the interests of farmers and employes, and the good of the nation of which we are a part. 6th. We believe the elevation of this

class of people, intellectually and morally, as well as financially, demands their united efforts to this end. I believe the order is an advance movement that is soon to be heard throughout the length and breadth of this fair land. If it did originate in Michigan, the hum of the bug will be an unwelcome sound to the monopolists and originators of extort high prices. Though, let it be em- in 1887. phatically understood that the contract store system is not to drive out other merchants, but for the purpose of letting farmers and laborers know that goods can be sold cheaper, and still leave a living profit for the merchant; that is, if one can live and prosper on ten per cent above actual cost another can, if he is willing to live on an equality with the laborer, as he (the laborer) might live if it were not for this continued disposition to keep him under. These are a part

of the objects of the order. tion is organized: By raising \$13, three of which is sent to the Supreme Secretary to pay for a charter, and being duly initiated we become an association. All those wishing to join afterwards can do so by paying one dollar for a gentleman and fifty cents for a lady, and being initiated, are entitled to all the privileges of the cheap store and benefits of the order in general, and may work together for the extinction of monopoies, trusts, combines, etc. Come one, come all to the rescue of the laborer.

Yours respectfully, MRS. PERRY HALL.

GRAIN CROPS OF EUROPE.

A U. S. commercial agent in Germany, urnishes the State Department with some nteresting information regarding the grain crops of this season, and the probable results the outcome will have upon values in the United States, as it is quite certain this country will have to be relied upon in a great neasure to supply the deficiency.

The average wheat crop of Europe annually from 1881 to 1886 is put at 1,211,072, 192 bushels; in 1888 the crop amounted to 1, 240,370,925 bushels. This year it is estimaed to be about 15 per cent less. The grain harvests of Austria-Hungary are said to be shels) in wheat, and Austria about 3 000,-000 hectoliters, making a total of 42,000,000 bushels for the Austre-Hungarian Empire; 31,240,000 bushels of rye less, 34,050 000 bushels of barley less, and 31,240,000 bushels less of oats than in 1888. Austria-Hungary is one of the countries to which those countries of Europe which do not produce grain enough for their own needs look for their supplies; but Austria-Hungary will have no wheat to export this year, or at the most very little, which may be made possible by an abundant potato crop, leading the people to use potatoes much in the place of bread. In

rye and oats there will be no capacity to exoriginal expectations. Rye turned out to be wheat, barley and oats the yield was not up to that of the preceding year. Wheat gave barley, 82, and oats, 85. In Silesia more wheat was cultivated than before, but the yield was only 75 per cent. of an average harvest. Rye is officially put at 75 per cent in the estimates, but that figure is thought to be too high. Silesia requires a great deal has always to look abroad for a large supply element of public interest. I am inclined, year.

-to Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, the United States and India. This year Austria-Hungary will not be able to supply her, and Russia and Roumania have experienced unfavorable harvests, the Russian wheat crop being about one-half as much as they harvested last year. Potatees, fortunately, promise well, and when bread becomes dear poor people turn to them for their sustenance.

The Russian crops have been on the whole poor, and it is remarkable that those districts which showed the best results last make the worst showing this year. Bessar abia has harvested but one-third of a cros this year, while last year the yield was 125 per cent. Likewise unfavorable are the reports from the Charkow, Poltava, Kursk and Kiew districts, which had good harvests last year. The quality of the grain, how ever, is fine. In northern districts the whea crops have been better, but an average crop was not reached in any one of them. The rye and barley crops were a little better that the wheat crops, but not much.

The wheat yield of the different countries in percentages, the average crop being taken as 100 per cent, shows the following com

	parison between this year and last		
	Country	1887.	18
	Austria	88	1
	Hungarg	72	1
	Prussia	87	
	Saxony	80	
	Fran'ıa & Suabia	105	
	Bavaria	83	1
	Bavaria. Pal'ate	85	
	Baden	80	
	Wurtemburg-		
	Spring wheat		
1	Summer wheat		
	Italy	80	
1	Switzerland		
1	France	103	
1	England	100	
1	Poland	65	
١	Bessarabia	80	1
	Cherson	70	1
ı	Central Russia	50	
1	Moldavia	60	1
١	Wallachia	70	1
ı	Egypt	70	1
	The average in wheat for all Eur	ope i	is
1	41.1		140

trusts everywhere, as well as to those who this year, compared to 93 in 1888 and 110.5

THE ROMEO FAIR.

The Romeo Fair, held on the 9th, 10th and 11th insts., was favored with fine weather and a good attendance, so that the Society is financially safe, having a barance of about \$100 in the treasury after the returns were in. The horse department was well filled, and the interest seemed to centre about that portion of the fair. The show of cattle was | was the response fair, but not as large as in some previous several of the best known breeders and Will Chapman, Alderneys and Jerseys. In sheep, J. C. Thompson and E. Randall represented Merinos; Frank Scott and Mrs. Newton had Shropshires, and O. S. Bristol, Will Chapman and Thos. Wychoff also had Longwools. In the swine department, Will Chapman brought out the Berkshire which was awarded the blue card at the Detroit Exposition; and C. E. Lockwood and C. Westbrook also showed Berks. S. Nye and John Hosner showed Poland-Chinas, and the latter had also some Chester Whites. The animals exhibited were fine specimens of the various breeds.

The Horticultural department was exceptionally good, and the entries numerous and of fine quality. The other departments of the fair were creditably filled. A large telescope recently completed by Mr. Simeon Cole was one of the most attractive exhibits

---Good Roads and Public Economy.

The experienced traveler who finds him self at the beginning of a newly mended road will betake himself to the nearest house the worst of the last decennary. The con- and learn how far the improvement extends; sequence is that Hungary has a deficit of | if for the distance of ten miles, he will then about 12 000,000 hectoliters (34,000,060 bu- inquire by what circuit, not exceeding 16 miles in length, he can escape from the danger of the repairs. After a time nature mends the damage done by the process of reconstruction, and the journeyer may find once again a way tolerable, save where the hill-sides are steep or the ground wet. In the winter season such roads, at least, in the counties where the soil is of a clayey nature are practicably impassable. A little knowl edge as to the art of roadmaking, an expen diture of not more labor than is given to the annual repair of the roads, would in most cases have secured to the community abou as good roads as they obtain by the construc tion of turnpikes. In other words, our sys tem of ignorant mismanagement in the construction and maintenance of rural ways leads to a vast and purposeless expenditure. better than for several years past, but in If we take the misapplied expenses of our country-ways, if we count at the same time 87 per cent of an average harvest; rye, 87; bring to the people, it is probable that the head of all ages, and all registered stock. than that of our ordinary taxation. From some data which I have gathered in my personal experience with roads, I am inclined to think that even in New England the cost to the public arising from ineffective roadof rye, and will be compelled to import a ways, as well as from the waste of money ed in the American Sheep Register, except considerable quantity. Barley did very expended on them, amounts to not less than one ewe recorded in the Michigan Register. poorly, and the product is much worse than an average of ten dollars a year on each Proper transfers will be made out to all purthat of the year before. For a fine yield of household. In this reckoning I have includ- chasers. The terms of sale are very reasonpotatoes the prospects in Silesia are good. ed the loss of time and of transporting pow- able. Col. J. A. Mann will do the selling. The Saxon wheat crop is estimated to be 80 | er of vehicles, the wear and tear of wagons per cent of an average harvest, the rye crop and carriages, and the beasts which draw 70 per cent. Barley and oats are reported them. It is probable that the expenditure in to be satisfactory. Germany never produces this direction is greater than that which is 30, 1889, was \$90,274,218, against \$83,261,grain enough for its own consumption, and incurred for schools or any other single 298 for the corresponding nine months last

indeed, to think that it comes near the sum of our State and Federal taxation together.

-Prof. N. S. Shaler, in October Scribner.

A QUERY?

CRANF)RD, N. J., Oct. 1, 1889. MR. EDITOR: Wny not advocate all classes of wool to be admitted free of duty and in fact all materials free that are not so

Yours truly, ANTI-DUTY ON RAW MATERIAL.

We find the above "query" in the Wool Reporter of October 10. If all wools "not indigenous to the United States" are admitted free, then none would be dutiable. There is not a single class of wool of any description "Indigenous to the United States." "Anti-Daty" either thinks differently or he does not understand the meaning of the word indigenous. It means "native to a country; originally produced or born in a place or region; opposed to exotic." Spain and the British Islands, with some help from Germany and France, furnished the foundation for the flocks which "Anti-Duty" appears to believe are "indigenous to the United States." And, by the way, what class of wools does he wish to come in free? and which does he think should pay duty? Our opinion is that "Anti-Duty' should first read up the history of woolgrowing in the United States, learn the classes of wool produced, the capabilities of the country for wool-production, and then perhaps he can make suggestions of some value. We think "Anti-Duty" would come in free under the classification he sug-

DOMESTIC WOOLS.

The report by the Associated Press of the visit to Lowell, Mass., of the South American delegates, contained the following: The Middlesex woolen mills, the oldest in

Lowell, afforded the delegates a chance to see in operation machines that turn out cloths, said to be equal to any made. "What wool do you use most?" was asked of one of the officials of the mill.

"We consume 3,000,000 pounds annually," was the reply, "and out of that we use 2 000,000 pounds of American wool and 1,000,000 pounds of foreign wool, chiefly Australia. trail-n wool."

"Which section produces the best American wools?" asked American Delegate

"Onio's product first, Michigan's next,"

The agent for the Middlesex woolen mills in this State is Mr. C. W. Jones, of Richland, Kalamazoo Co., and he has purchased wool Anderson, O. S. Bristol and Wm. Mahaffy for them for over 20 years. During a visit to showed Shorthorns; Frank Park and J. Beek- Mr. Jones' home in February last, he showed man, Holsteins; Thos. Wychoff, Galloways, as a number of samples of the goods produced at the Middlesex Mills, in which, by the way, Ben Butler is a large stockholder. Those samples comprised light and heavy weight goods, such as Middlesex blue suitings

of different weights, and overcoatings, such

as beavers and chinchillas. They were all made of pure wool, and the quality and finish were as fine as the best imported goods. Mr. Jones purchases a large amount of wool annually for these mills, and is one of the very best judges of the staple in the State. Stock Notes,

MR. L. DUNHAM, of Concord, Jackson Co., seems to be having a boom in Shropshires. One day last week he shipped sheep to parties at Farmer City, Ill., Jones, Mich., and Otsego, Somerset and Angola, Ind.

A. A. Wood, of Saline, has this season shipped to Texas about 1,400 Merino bucks, selected from flocks in various sections of the State. Altogether Texas and the Southwest have taken over 3,000 Michigan rams this season. This shows conclusively how flock owners regard the future prospects of wool-growing.

MR. ADAM DIEHL, the veteran sheep breeder, has determined to close cut his flick of Merinos at auction, on Wednesday, November 6th. At the same time he will sell his entire lot of pure bred E-sex hogs. and some other farm stock. He has divided his tarm, and therefore is compelled to reduce stock. Mr. Diehl has a fine flock of Merinos-well bred and heavy shearers. It is a good opportunity for any one who wants to start a flock to secure a foundation. Sheep are cheaper now than they are likely to be in the next five years. Mr. Diehl's advertisement will be found in another column.

OUR readers should not forget the combination sale to be held on the fair grounds at Ionia on Thursday next, October 24th, when a number of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs are to be offered. The parties furnishing the stock are A. W. Bissell and C. F. Gillman, both the mere social disadvantages which they old breeders. The hogs number over 100 sum of the road-tax in this country is greater Of Holstein-Friesians 12 head will be offered, of different ages, all owned by C. F. Gillman, the foundation stock coming from the well known herd of M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rarids. The flock of sheep to be offered was started in 1882, and are record-

THE total value of breadstuffs exporte from the United States from Jan. 1 to Sept.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW. Act No. 225, Public Acts of 1889.

An act declaring certain contracts, agreements, understandings and combinations unlawful, and to provide punishment for those who shall enter into the same or do any act in performance thereof.

SECTION 1 .- The people of the State of

Michigan enact, That all contracts, agree-ments, understandings and combinations made, entered into, or knowingly assented to, by and between any parties capable of makvalid at law or in equity, the purpose or object or intent of which shall be to limit, con-trol, or in any manner to restrict or regulate the amount of production or the quantity of any article or commodity to be raised or protuced by mining, manufacture, agriculture r any other branch of business or labor, or o enhance, control or regulate the market price thereof, or in any manner to prevent or estrict free competition in the production or sale of any such article or commodity, shall be utterly illegal and void, and every such ontract, agreement, understanding and combination shall constitute a criminal conpiracy. And every person who, for him elf personally, or as a member or in the name of a partnership, or as a member, agent, or officer of a corporation, or of any ssociation for business purposes of any kind, who shall enter into or knowingly conent to any such void and illegal contract, agreement, understanding or combination, hall be deemed a party to such conspiracy. And all parties so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not less han fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the dis-cretion of the court. And the prosecution for offenses under this section may be instituted and the trial had in any county where any of the conspirators became parties to such conspiracy, or in which any one of the conspirators shall reside: Provided, however, that this section shall in no manner invalidate or affect contracts for what is known

and in equity. SEC. 2.—Every contract, agreement, inderstanding, and combination declared void and illegal by the first section of this et shall be equally void and illegal within this State, whether made and entered into

and recognized at common law and in equity as contracts for the "good will of a trade or

ousiness;" but all such contracts shall be left

o stand upon the same terms and within the

same limitations recognized at common law

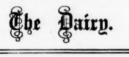
every act which shall be done for that pur-pose by any of the parties or through their agency or the agency of any one of them, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and on conviction the offenders shall be punished by than one year, or in the county i all not more than six months, or by tine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. r by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4 -Any corporation now or hereafter organized under the laws of this State, which shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination declared if legal and criminal by the first section of this act, or shall do any act towards or for the purpose of carrying the same into effect in whole or in part, and who shall not within thirty days from the time when this act shall ake-ffect, withdraw its assent thereto and repudiate the same and file in the office of e Secretary of State such refusal and repudiation under its corporate seal, shall forfeit thereunder.

SEC. 5. - It shall be the duty of the Attorney General upon his own relation, or upon he shall have good reasons to believe that the ame can be established by proof, to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto. against corporations offending against any of the provisions of the act or acts creating. altering or renewing such corporations, and in other cases.

SEC. 6-The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the bands of the producer or raiser, nor to the services of laborers or arti-sans who are formed into societies or organizations for the benefit and protection of

Sec. 7.-It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act to be published for four successive weeks in some daily papers in each of the cities of Lansing, De troit, Grand Rapids and Marquette, commencing within ten days after this act shall take effect, and he shall also within the same ime cause to be mailed to each of the corporations whose articles of association are on die in his office, a printed copy of this act, with a notice calling special attention there-



CONDUCTED BY T. D. CURTIS.

Feeding and Breeding.

The two great factors in improving dairy stock are feeding and breeding. You must feed right to get the best results with the dairy stock which you have, and you must breed for the purpose of producing better stock. You must have the same point in view in both feeding and breeding-improvement. Make up your mind what you want, and then feed and breed to it. By feed and care you can secure better conditions, which always have a tendency to better results. The environment is all-important. Then by selecting and breeding from such animals as most nearly approach your ideal, selecting and breeding from the best of the offspring, you will continually approach that ideal, and may in time attain it. But without a definite standard or purpose held constantly in view and constantly aimed at, improvement need not be expected. Accidents and freaks there may be, but they have no certain foundation to breed from, and hence definite results are not likely to follow. The offspring may be

quite different from bot 1 the sire and dam. All the antecedent and present conditions must conspire to the building up and establishing the ideal type; and only intelligent and persistent feeding and breeding, with a definite aim in view. can bring this about. Form your ideal, intelligently select, feed and breed for it, and you cannot fail to at least approximate it, if it is a rational one, and may real ze it.

Composition of Milk.

We remember an instance, but a few years since, where a teacher in a high school taught her scholars that milk is a simple compound of water, casein and fat. See was somewhat astonished when shown a table of analysis that indicated over 20 ingredients in milk. The great mej rity of people are not aware of the highly complex composition and unstable character of milk, which presen's to the general observer only skimmed milk, cream, buttermilk, or cheese and whey. We give an average analysis from an English authority, to which we add fibrin, recently discovered by Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station:

Milk Fat—composed of 1.477 parts of olein, 1.760 50 stearin and palmatin, 0.20 of burythe, and 0,033 of caproin, caprylin and ruth. Albumen.... Milk Sugar. GalactinLactochrome—am 0.17000Amorphous Pri ciple-bitter substances p ecipitated by tannin
Crystalline Principle — C2Hg010 — amount undetermined ...
Lactic Acid—not less than
Alconol—traces always prisent
Odorous Principle—amount undetermined ... 0.01000 mined.
Urea—always traces and generally...
Kreatinine—traces.
Asn—m neral matter, composed of 0.1228
parts of potass, 1.0-68 of sids, 0.1608
of carbon, 0.005 of fron, 0.1922 of
phospnorus, 0.1146 of fron, and 0.0243
of m 0.00010 0.70000 0.00500 Here are some 30 different ingredients samed, many of which are compounds, and

all enter into the composition of milk! The within or without this S a e.

Sec. 3—The carrying into effect, in whole portion of which so quickly turns to lactic most unstable ingredient is the milk sugar, or to part, of any such illegal contract, agreement, understanding or combination, as mentioned in the first section of this act and next are albumen (almost pure in the white of erg) and the casein (the basis of cheese). which are nitrogenous compounds and quickly decompose, as all nitrogenous compounds do. Some of the fats are said to be volatile imprisonment in the State prison not more and soon lost, decomposed, or combined with atmospheric elements and thus changed to other forms. Milk no sooner leaves the udder of the cow, thus coming in contact with the air, than it begins to change. According to Dr. Babcock, fibrin forms so soon that it is difficult to examine the milk under the microscope, when the milk is placed on the slide directly from the teat, before the transformation takes place; and Dr. Blythe says a small amount of lactic acid forms before any chemical test can be applied. We know of only one compound that is so complex and unstable as milk, and that is blood,

> Milk rapidly loses its oxygen, and either absorbs or develops carbonic acid gas. The gases from a sample of milk direct from the ow, as analyzed by Dr. Blyth, showed as

from which milk is elaborated.

After exposure of milk to the atmosphere

for a few hours, the proportion of gases was Carbonic acid..... Nitrogen.... Oxygen . 60.47 per cent. 9.20 The oxygen was reduced over one-half.

the nitrogen reduced from 77.60 to 30.21. and the carbonic acid increased from 3.27 to 60.47 per cent. Think of the chemical changes that must have taken place in the constitution of the milk during this change in the proportion of gases! And other changes quite as great were probably going on. The milk that is made into cheese, or served to customers by the milkman, is quite a different article from that which is freshly drawn from the cow. No wonder the milk delivered by the milkman does not always agree with invalids and infants, who should have milk in the condition in which nature delivers it.

Individuality of Animals.

Not enough attention is paid to the individuality of cows, which is as different as that of members of the human family. For this reason, some are fed too much, and some too little. It is not always the heartiest eater that gives the most milk or needs the most food. Some cows, like some men, are natural gluttons, and will eat a great deal more than they can digest and appropriate. They may add to the manure heap, but they do not add to the milk flow according to the amount which they consume. Less food might be better for them, and might even add to their mess of milk, as it would give their digestive organs a chance to do their proper work and thus prepare material for milk. Then there are cows that give just about so much milk, and no more. ?All extra food which they appropriate is turned into tailow. Just food enough to keep them in fair condition is all they need and all that it will pay to feed them. Another class of cows turn into milk nearly all that they eat, and grow poor in flesh as a conseque They are the natural dairy cows, and too much pains and care cannot be taken in feeding them. They may be pushed too far

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AX FELL 2:12.

Axtell, the phenomenal young trotting ing his record to 2:12, the fastest time ever show. made by a three-year-old, and also the fast-He was driven by his owner and breeder, in :33, the half in 1:05%, the three-quarters power, or vice versa. in 1:37%, and the mile in 2:12. The track by official survey is seven feet over the mile. One of the official timers was A. E. Brush, of this city. The announcement of the time caused the wildest excitement.

horsemen, A. Welch and J. Madden, offered foal towards familiarity, from the idea \$101,000 for Axtell, but it was refused. Later, Col. J. W. Conley, of Chicago, made Mr. Williams ar offer of \$105,000 for the probably from the same stock as the "hol horse, and after a few moments' consideration the offer was accepted. The purchaser represented a syndica'e composed of himself, W. P. liams, Terre Huite, a breeder of trotters, and Messrs. A. E. Brush and Fred. T. strong partiality for fast trotters.

Axtell will winter in California, and next season will be kept at Warren Park, Terre Haute. Later he will be put on the track, and is expected to lower his record of 2:12. barring accidents.

The price paid for Axtell is the highest ever known, and it is safe to say it will be long time before it is duplicated.

Axtell 5183 was bred by C. W. Williams, of Chicago, Ill., and foaled in the spring of 1886. His sire is Wm. L. 4244 by George ker (dam of Guy Wilkes 2:1514), by Mambrino Patchen 58. The dam of Axtell was Low, by Mambrino Boy 844; second dam Bird Mitchell, said to be by Mambrino Royal, a son of Mambrino Pilot 29. Mambrino Boy, the sire of Low, was alhis dam was Roving Nelly by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr.; second dam by Berthune, (thoroughbred). Axtell has therefore two direct crosses to Mambrino Patchen 58, who was sired by Mambrino Caief 11, a son of Mambrino Paymaster (thoroughbred) Mambrino Patchen's dam was by Gano (thoroughbred) a son of American Eclipse, and she was also the dam of that game mare, of oats and bran, wetted to the consistency Lady Thorne 2:1814. Axtell's breeding of thick mush, with half the quantity of shows a combination of Hambletonian. Mambrino and Clay blood, with a strong thoroughbred foundation in all its lines. It is the breeding which produces fast trotters and lasting ones.

Styles in Horses.

In contrasting horse breeding as followed by the farmers in America and England, it of food, which is not the case when the appears to an incomer, that whilst the Enghish breeder has evolved and maintained in purity two, at least, distinct types of horse, viz: The draft and the runner (the latter hereinafter styled by its proper designation the "thoroughbred"), making crosses of th pure stallion on mongrel mares for subordinate purposes, in ways described further on, the American farmer in a great measure still clings to the "general purpose horse" idea, that Jack-of-all-trades and master of abandoned, or are about to, that unsolvable drink, it was given in natural allowance, problem doubtless, but to the others the pur- but never more than four or five quarts at suit of the "general-purpose horse," as a time. Only one or two days during the sumbreed, appears to be as fascinating as the mer did he show distress, and but an hour search for the philosopher's stone.

A most amusing description was lately given in an Ontario (Canada) newspaper of this chimera. A prize was offered for a ing the day, giving but little drink, and after "general-purpose horse," which was defined the day's work, during the summer season, as an animal good in saddle, in draft and to turn the animal in a field with access to drive in a buggy; the only two qualities omit- brook. In the morning his feet are wide ted apparently being that he should be tender and well-flavored, either roast or hoiled. Certainly the horse is largely partaken of as food on the continent of Europe, but it is more than doubtful if the Anglo-Saxon or his crosses will ever take kindly to eating

An English breeder contemplating raising what is called there a "van" horse or raise is the draft horse, because it requires "machiner," similar in build to what is less skill to sell him and less expense to put called in America Percheron, takes a light- him in condition for the market. The genlegged, tall, common mare and breeds her to eral farmer who owns a 1,400 to 1,700 draft a Civde or Shire stallion. The result is al- horse requires no special experience to sell most invariably the animal required. Such him. It is very easy to ascertain the maran animal would usually in this country be ket value of his horse and put it on him. styled a "draft," and even if big in body a The bayer is equally posted, and there is no "heavy draft." This mis-description of a trouble to effect a sale.

a heavy single driver of the most powerful long years of patient service of ancestors type, top-cross a mare of the "van" type have fixed in him the heredity to submit with a "thoroughbred" stallion. This cross | willingly to the authority of man. There is is a little less certain than the first mentioned, from the obvious reason there is a greater and his easy temperament responds naturconflict of "blood," but when successful a ally to good feed, and he is quickly put in magnificent animal for the purpose is procur- condition for the market. ed, capable of drawing a heavy close carriage, weighing some 1,500 pounds, and carrying four persons at a seven or eight-minute gait farmer has a good individual of this breed with ease—this pace being the maximum re- he has not long to wait for a buyer after he quired for carriages of this class. It may be is conditioned for the market. The demand mentioned here that rapid driving on the atreets or roads is considered vulgar and provokes the remark to the coachman Draw on one side. Give the butcher boy room to pass to deliver his meat; he must at their real value more quickly than any not keep the cook waiting." Besides which anything approaching what would be styled fast driving here, would bring on the prompt interference of the police, a summons to the court and a fine. An animal with more style and quality is bred by giving a heavy "brougham type" mare another cross of the thoroughbred.

The "hunter," that is the horse that is used for riding after the hounds at a great speed and leaping every obstacle in the way, an animal bred by a cross of the "thorighbred" on mares possessing from two to excrosses to the thoroughbred. Many are distinguishable from "thoroughbreds" in spearance, except that they have generally little more bone and "substance." Many thoroughbreds which are too big and coarse for racing are also used for this sport. They have more than the necessary weight-carry ing power, but lack a little in racing speed. so often make the very best hunters.

Cleveland Bay and the Yorkshire coach Tremont to enter the :30 list this year. horse, the latter being a blend of the Cleveand Bay and thoroughbred, according to some a great improvement in quality if not in style, which is disputed by others. Whether either will maintain its present standard of excellence without an occasional sire, has again surprised every one by lower- dip of "thoroughbred" time alone will

Long practice and experiment has conest yet made by a stallion. The race in vinced the British breeder that there can be which this time was made was at Terre no such "breed" as a ge neral purpose one. Haute, Ind., on Friday of last week, in a Some horses have a much greater range of match against time to beat his record of 2:14. usefulness than others, but the excellence of one branch invariably reduces that of the Mr. Williams, and trotted the first quarter other, viz: A gain of speed is a loss of

On the American side there is very much to commend in the handling of young colts and bringing them up gentle from the start. In this particular the farmers on this side are far in advance. In England the usual prac-The evening after the race, two Kentucky | tice is rather to repel any advances of the "that a tame colt often makes a vicious horse." The originator of this idea was Jane by a grandson of American Eclipse. low horn " discoverer.

The cross-breeds so reared are often some what difficult to break, out it has but little 2:16 class. Jack won in straight heats, Heneffect on the pure drafts, which are usually broken at the early age of two years with Moran, of Detroit. The latter two gentle- but little fuss, light work in conjunction men are wealthy ci izens of Detroit with a with liberal feeding being found to aid de velopment so that at four they are fit for heavy work on the macadamized roads and stone paved streets.

In the trotting for speed there is no com parison whatever to be made between the two countries. America is first, England Nannie Dillard by John Dillard; g. dam, Lady nowhere. In the latter country the entire attention of the racing men has been directed to the development of run ning. There is said to be a dawning interest in racing-trotting, but whether this will become a permanent attraction or not in Wilkes 519. Wm. L's dam was Ludy Bun- | England it is impossible to say. Trotting there is entirely for "style," that is, high and elegant action, and speed is of no ac- Michigan, sired by Lumps, a son of George count beyond an eight or ten miles an hour gait at the most,

The conclusion probably arrived at by those giving these facts careful consideration so sired by Mambrino Patchen 58, and will be, that the British theory of breeding is the more correct, whilst the American system of handling is by far the better .-Western Resources.

Horses With Heaves.

A horse with a bad case of heaves is o little value for business. But a diet, largely bright hay usually fed to a sound horse, sprinkled with water, and but little water given at a time for drink will, in nine cases out of ten, fit the animal for daily labor, unless it be a few exceptional days of close, muggy weather. The stable at all times is the best place for a horse with heaves, as the groom has control of the quantity and quality animal is in pasture. If the hay be lightly threshed and well shaken to rid of dust, it will be far better, not only for the animal so afflicted, but for all horses. In some cases straw may be substituted for hay, but it is absurd to assert that straw is better than hay for horses generally.

I once used a heavy horse at heavy service hauling on the road and the farm, that carelessly used would have been worthless. Great care was taken in the preparation and quality of feed, and instead of stinting in or two a day at that. Thousands of useless horses could render good service if well cared for. Some give a horse the utmost care durapart and stomach distended-a pitiable object, worthless for the day, a result due more to carelessness than to disease. -J. H. Andre, in N. Y. Tribune,

The Horse for the Farmer.

The best horse for the common farmer to

horse so bred tends to confusion and con- The draft horse is easily broken to hartradiction in terms, and may be remarked ness, and submits cheerfully to labor. The farmer has no need of a professional break-To procure a "brougham" horse, that is er to educate his horses to go in harness, for no tedious process of breaking to undergo,

> A ready market is constantly open to ab sorb the draft horse, so when the common far exceeds the supply.

> The farmer who is stocked up with draft horses of suitable weights to meet the demands of the market can turn them into cash other class of horses .- Rural Canadian.

Horse Gossip

SUNOL'S 2:13% was only a week old when Axtell's 2:12 made it a beaten record for bree-year-olds.

J. W. BOARDMAN, of Jackson, has sold the brood mare Ella, by Hamlet, dam by Frank Moscow, to Mr. Hayden, of same place.

Louis R., 2:231/4, by Louis Napoleon 207, dam by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214, has been sold to Samuel Daniels, of Philadelphia,

WILSON & STANLEY, of this city, have sold the bay gelding Prince Albert, by Golden Bow, dam by Western Fearnaught, to A. Newburger, of New York city, for \$1,500.

BELLERENE, by Tremont, got a record of 2:263/4 at the Terre Haute meeting last week. a long time by application of land plaster another year's cutting, are properly matured

mentioned the coach horse, comprising the State, and is the second of the produce of a crop of clover as green manure. If grain

E. W. CRIBBS, of Decatur, this State, has purchased from W. B. Hayden, of Kentucky, a three-year-old colt by Enfield, 2:39, dam by Black Hawk Rattler. Enfield w s by Hambletonian 10, dam Julia Machno by American Star 14.

In the race for the three- sar-old stakes, at the Terre Haute meeting the winner turned up in Fortuna, by Fior a, a son of Hambletonian 10. There were our entries, all fillies. Mattie H., by Abdallas Mambrino, got second money.

HARRY WILKE: and Belle Hamlin troited a mile at Fieetwcco Park, New York, on Friday of last week, and Belle was the winner in straight heats and very slow time. The race was a disappointment to the five thousand people who paid to see it.

P. D. Post, of Bad Axe, this State, has purchased from J. D. Thomas, of Ovid, N. Y., a two-year-old filly by Pagan 2077, dam by Cher ley B. 812. Pagan is a son of Wedgewood 692, and Charley B. by Champion 807, out of Old

AT Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday last, Hendryx, Jack and J. B. Richardson met in the dryx second. Time, 2:1714. 2:1714. 2:1714. In the four-year-old class Harry Noble won the first two heats in 2:221/2 and 2:22, when he had to be withdrawn, having been taken sick.

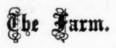
THE special stakes for four-year-olds at the Lexington meeting had three starters-Repetition, Wanita and Gov. Stanford. Repetition won in straight heats; time, 2:214, 2:20, 2:1934. Repetition is by Red Wilkes, dam Innes, by Innes' Glencoe. He had a record of 2:21 at two years old.

MR. C. W. WILLIAMS, the breeder of Axtell, :12, and Allerton, 2:181/2, seems to be enjoying an unususi run of prosperity. Besides having his two three-year old stallions turn out to be pheno nenas, the young mare Anna Dickinson, purchased by him last season in Wilkes, made a record of 2:191/2 in a race at Terre Haute on the 10th of October.

A QUARTER of a second is a very small frac ion of time, but it is sufficient to wrest the grown from Axtell and make a queen of Sunol. The record of Axtell, three-year-old. was 2:14: of Sunol, three-year-old, is 2:1334. Axtell eannot beat his record this season. The weather is becoming cold and the truth is he had too much fast work in the early part of the season and he is a little sore. His owner, Williams, is giving him very little work in-deed. He gave him an easy mile at St. Louis at the trotting meeting in 2:19.

The above appeared in the Rural World of October 10, the very day Axtell trotted a mile mortals in this day and generation-even if they are editors.

At the Lexington, ky., meeting on Tuesday last, the 2:23 class, purse \$5,000, had five entries, namely, Jack, Geneva S., Nelson, Alcryon and Norval. Jack won in straight heats; time 2:1814, 2:15, 2:161/4. Jack, as our readers are generally aware, is a Michigan bred horse, his sire being Pilot Medium, dam Carrie Russell, by Magna Charta. He was the sensation of last year, when as a five-year-old he got a record of 2:19%. He has not been heard from much this season, probably because of his hard campaign of a year ago. But he comes out strong now, and downs a great field of horses. The owner of Nelson, the Main stallion, thought he had a sure thing on first place, but third money is what he got. Nelson was the favorite in the pools.



Land Too Poor for Clover. It may perhaps be true, as is often re

ported by correspondents, that long cultivated soil, especially where grain has been largely sold from the farm, has become too poor to grow clover without manure. Yet subsequent years. we should be better satisfied of this fact if we knew in what mechanical condition the soil is left when the clover seeding has failed. What is attributed to sterility is, especially on heavy land, mainly due to an increasing compactness of soil, that prevents small seeds from obtaining sufficient foothold, Where clover is sown on winter wheat, a spring harrowing of the surface, beneficial to the grain crop as it is, will often work wonders in securing a catch of grass and clover seed. We have seen good catches of clover where the wheat was dragged, while over the balance of the field scarcely a spear of clover could be found, and the surface was covered with noxlous weeds.

On some kinds of lands doubtless mineral fertility fails, chiefly lime and potash, both of which the clover plant requires for perfecting itself. The use of sypsum to make the lime it contains. On sandy soil potash in some form is also needed, and a dressing of leached, or, better still, unleached ashes, will often secure a good clover catch on light soils, where clover otherwise is sure to fail. The action of both gypsum and ashes is made more beneficial by the fact that they alive until it can secure a foothold in the subsoil, and thus be independent with regard

to moisture. While we do not believe that much, if any, and of ordinary natural fertility has become oo poor to grow clover if rightly managed yet there is no disputing the practical value of manure applied to insure a vigorous clover growth in all young seeding. There is possibly no way in which manure can do so great good as this. Often the increased growth of clover from a top-dressing of barnyard manure will be so great as to make the scattering and spindling clover grown without its aid seem practically a failure. If the manure is applied to the grain crop as a top-dressing where clover seed is sown, it nquestionably benefits the farmer more han it can in any other way. It pays in the grain, and still more in the clover growth. by which the fertility of the soil is maintained. If clover is allowed to get full growth before being cut, its roots are alone part of the feeding ration. a good manuring for any crop, and if a topdressing from the barnyard is applied once in four or five years, as it may be, the fertility of the soil may be maintained almost

indefinitely. There may be places where it is almost mpossible to draw manure in large quantitities, and their fertility may be maintained

crops are grown between the clover crops, then phosphate will also be needed to replace what the grain takes from the soil. Sections which have long grown wheat are now obliged to use commercial phosphate as well as clover, partly to make the latter grow and thus keep up the soil fertility. If grain has been much grown gypsum alone is not suffi-

cient to ensure a good clover catch. But by all means top-dress the winter wheat if possible, either this fall or the coming winter, where clover seed is to be sown the coming spring. If this is done the spring dragging to make a seed bed for the clever will enormously increase the effectiveness of the manure. It will not only change the particles so that they will over and fertilize new surfaces, but it will also have an additional effect in stimulating the formation of nitrogen in the soil, which is now well known to be the effect of moisture, warmth, mulching and cultivation .-American Cultivator.

Feeding Mowing Lands.

ng lands is one that causes more or less discussion. With regard to its advisability very much depends upon what is expected of them; if no regard is had to their continuance or permanence as mowing lands, or if they are to be brought into a systematic

rotation of cropping, as is the case in some ections, and the desire is to secure no more than one or two seasons' crops of hay from the same, feeding may be indulged in with good deal of propriety. But there are portions of New England where it is desirble to preserve as long as possible the mowing lands in a permanent, reasonably profitable condition. Hay being a desideratum, if by a little attention and care a field can be continued in reasonable crops, it is fully as satisfactory as to go through the frequent-

ly repeated process of restocking or reseed-

But this condition cannot be maintained where continual feeding is indulged in. We have frequently observed cases where as soon as the crop of hay is removed from a field, cattle are allowed to enter upon it and graze until the same is literally gnawed to the ground, and then if the crop deteriorates, there is complaint of mowing lands running out. With such improvident treatment there is no good reason why they should not run out, and that right speedily.

We hold it to be very poor farm economy to graze closely mowing lands if their permanence is desired.

Nature and her laws must be respected; she has a way of securing, protecting the in 2:12. The gift of prophecy is not given to roots of grass by the growth of aftermath, which in addition to the protection afforded also serves as a mulch and fertilizer.

We firmly believe that with a fairly fertile soil to commence with, with a reasonably well seeded grass sod, the yield may not be maintained, but considerably increased with the crop of hay annually removed for one cutting. This conclusion is the result of close observation extending over a term of years. It was formerly the practice to pasture the highways, when there was some grass and more bushes by the roadsides; upon the passage of the law prohibiting the running of cattle at large in the highways. ome farmers, as a means of adding to the appearance of the roadsides, cut the bushes and weeds where there was comparatively little grass.

In process of time the grass was cut and saved for hay, and in every instance that has come under our observation, with a cutting of a single crop, and the allowing of the aftermath to remain as a mulch, the hay crop has steadily increased from year to year both in quantity and quality. Nor is this all; in our own practice for some years we have refrained from feeding mowing lands to any great extent, and where such has been the case we have noticed a perceptible increase in the quantity of hay in

Therefore, we repeat with emphasis, that if permanence of mowing lands is desired. close feeding must be abandoned. Our soils filled with loose stones require too much labor to restore to suitable condition for the mower to warrant too frequent plowing as will be necessary to continue crops of grass with continual and severe feeding. -A. H. Yeomans, in Mass. Ploughman.

Agricultural Items.

W. F. BROWN, in the N. Y. Tribune, mentions that bone meal has given the best results of any fertilizer he has ever tried on his farm.

the cow by the amount of milk she gives. If she gives 20 quarts of milk a day, she is worth clover grow is undoubtedly largely due to \$50, at \$2.50 per quart, the tariff established.

THE Western Rural says: "No sheep-breed er or wool-grower, having any experience, will attempt the improvement of his flock with a cross-bred ram or a grade, no matter how good an individual he may be. This has been proven in every department of the breeding business, and is too well known to attract moisture and help to keep the plant be disputed by any one conversant with the facts of experience."

> THE N. Y. Herald says: "The cry is for hog with the old time constitution. Well, we can't have him till we go back to the old-time next day he was dead and a dozen more methods, and besides what do we want with him anyway? The hog of the present day twenty-four bours and a hundred more puff has sufficient constitution to carry him to the balls tried to swallow grief and balance on him anyway? The hog of the present day pork barrel. All the trouble is he is not given a chance to take care of what nature gives him. It is the keeping and feeding tha kills the hog of the present day, rather than poor constitution."

THE Sheep Breeder has a good word to say for wheat bran as an ingredient of a ration for stock. It is, says that paper, especially valuable for young animals. In every 1,000 pounds of wheat bran there are about 490 lbs. that go to lay on fat and keep up heat, while there are 117 lbs. of muscle-forming material and 33 lbs. of bone material and 33 lbs. of bone material. Bran will not answer as large portion of the food, but should form

THE root of the timothy plant is compose of little bulbs and roots which multiply and increase from year to year, if the conditions are favorable. By cutting the grass abou the time when it is in bloom, it is considere that the choicest hay for market can be made. and by so doing, the bulbs, too, from which others sprout out and commence to form for Of sub-types of British horses may be She is owned by Dr. Gibson, of Jackson, this and ashes, and occasionally plowing under if the conditions are favorable. To pasture

such a meadow with animals that eat the leaves as fast as they appear, would weaken the roots so that they would be likely to be killed out in winter, especially if the ground is clayey and the soil thin and undrained.

A MILKMAN of Middlesex County, Mass., writes the Country Gentleman, saying the milk from his thoroughbred Holsteins does not come up to the legal standard-13 per cent. solids, and that the milk inspector has notified him he must bring up the per cent or stop selling milk. The ration he is now feeding is composed of four pounds each of cornmesl and gluten meal, and three pounds of wheat bran, with plenty of good pasture and 12 pounds of green corn fodder. He asks Prof. Stewart to compound a ration which will raise the milk to the legal standard, which Prof. Stewart gives as follows: Forty pounds corn ensilage; six pounds millet hay; six pounds cornmeal; four pounds gluten meal; four pounds fine wheat bran; three pounds O. P. linseed meal. The meals are to be well mixed, dry, then thoroughly mixed with the ensilage and cut millet, and given at three feeds, smallest at noon. Prof. Stewart says the original ration given by the correspondent should have been The question of propriety of feeding mowmixed and fed in like manner.

> If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health or develop into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, and building up the system. Give it a trial.

Che Poultry Pard.

How Spring Chickens are Made,

When you buy eggs at Christmas and spring chickens in June you about conclude that Creesus made his money in the poultry ousiness," said a gentleman well known in social circles the other day. His name, says the Washington Post, is supressed for sufficient reasons. "But it all depends. If you know the trade and can keep thieves out of the chicken roost, all right. If you don't you had better shovel dirt for a living. In 1880 I resigned from the Signal Service out in California. General Hazen was right mad, for I had just been sent there with the expectation that I would stay in the service. But he was mistaken. Another young man and I thought we could see big money in raising poultry for the San Francisco market. So we hired a small place about eight milea out and started in. We scoured the country for setting hens, and had scores of them roosting on clutches of eggs all marked with charcoal on one side, so the hens would know enough to turn them over every day. Eggs won't hatch even, you know, if they aren't turned over every twenty-four hours. It's so, but I don't know why.

"We had hens in half barrels, hens in boxes, hens in coops, hens in the house, hens everywhere. Partner and I just counted up wealth till we couldn't rest. We figured out from what eggs we had set, allowing half were roosters, and that the pullets would only lay 100 eggs each the first year, that by the end of the second year we would have 387,000 hens, 4,000,000 chickens, 25,000 dozen eggs a day and a net peome of \$800,000 per annum. Some of the egg; were bad, occasionally a wease would kill a hen, and once in a while a biddy would throw up the sponge before the twenty-first round was finished; but we had very good luck and the chickens began to sprout pretty fast.

"We had nearly three hundred shucked and peeping around forty hens tied to stakes with pieces of red tape, when partner saw an advertisement of an incubator. He sent and got a circular. It told how the Egyptians had raised millions of chickens for over four thousand years years, from hatching ovens. 'And now America,' the circular continued in a splendid peroration, 'again leads the world with the greatest invention of the age. self-operating incubator.' "The circular had a cut of the incubator.

with eggs showing through the slats, and hundreds of chickens jumping around. It was a great treat to watch them. Partner insisted on having one and I objected, but he stuck to it, and finally I gave in and he got one for \$75. The first batch of eggsit held 400-got boiled hard in the machine by a pebble getting into the indicator. We ate hard boiled eggs for weeks. The second lot came on finely, much to my surprise, and when the little fellows were born, 150 a day, partner increased our profits to an even million. I enthused a good deal myself. It did look easy.

"The chickens did right well. We had a Chinaman to do the heavy work. Partner In New Jersey they sell Jersey cows by the kept the books. He didn't know much quart. That is, they estimate the value of book keeping, but he could figure out a surplus.

> "I used to sit under a white umbrella and watch the little puff balls cut up. One would find a worm, another would catch hold and pull, then half a dozen would catch on one side and the other, and they would have a regular tug of war. It always ended by the worm turning peacemaker. He would come in two-divide to keep the

"One day I saw a chick standing in the sun on one leg. His neck was drawn and his eyes were closed. His feathers didn't seem to fit. Every few seconds he would reach out his neck and screw it around as it he had a collar on which chafed him or else took to standing on one leg and swallowing quinine. Their funeral took place within one leg. It was the pip or the roup or some other infantile hen disease. Matters were serious. We had over 4,000 chickens and in less than a week I was trundling a wheelbarrow full of chickens and planting them in the canyon.

"In another fortnight we deserted the ranch, leaving forty setting hens, about a hundred roupy chickens, an incubator and a Chinaman. They may be there yet."

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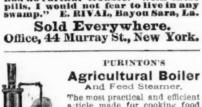
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Winter Stcrage

Dead-set agai the dwelling w that's what I a for the health a many other car milias were as The conditions from favorable perishable thing people carry apples, shrivell ten onions and the odors had otherwise anno months.

Why should larger quantity for immediate pit-storage is s Tender and ju and fresh the from the "hole spring, and al wilted stoff us cellar. "Pitting is a

if we make pro and suffi lent although apple out all right e frost, provide gradually befor ly used the ol good success. well drained p inches deep, for required. The in, and formed ered with nes smoothly up and so of soil upo should reach fro soil covering on approach of cold covered with a

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special attention disease appears aspect, especial the following ex report soon to ! were made on trees in the nur Co. The fung ly to the seedli sulphuret of p one-half ounce first tried, but various d ffice ammoniacal ca was then decid on with a Vern lance and eddy swered the pu being just wid trees without spray, moreove as the lance att to hold the nez there was no it

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Winter Storage of Vegetables and Apples in Pits.

Dead-set against filling the cellar under the dwelling with vegetables and fruits, that's what I am. And it were much better for the health and comfort of the family in many other cases I know of, if pater familias were as shy of the practice as I am. The conditions of the average cellar are far from favorable to the best keeping of these perishable things and how often have I seen people carry out bushels of half-decayed apples, shrivelled beets and carrots, and rotten opions and potatoes, but not until after the odors had ta nted butter and milk, and otherwise annoyed the people for weeks or

larger quantity of these things than required for immediate use, when the old-fashioned pit-storage is so effective and satisfactory? Tender and juicy are the apples, and plump and fresh the potatoes and roots dug out the manure is raked over and partially workfrom the "holes" during winter, and in early spring, and altogether different from the wilted stuff usually coming from the house

"Pitting is a perfectly safe and easy thing if we make proper provision for ventilation and sufficient protection against freezing, although apples and roots will usually come out all right even after being touched by frost, provided they are allowed to thaw gradually before taken out. I have frequently used the old-fashioned way with very good success. An excavation is dug in a well drained piece of ground eight to twelve inches deep, four feet wide and as long as required. The vegetables or apples are put in, and formed in a conical heap, then covered with nearly a foot of straw, laid smoothly up and down, and with a foot or so of soil upon this. A wisp of straw should reach from the heap clear through the soil covering on top for ventilation. At the approach of cold weather the heap is thickly

The following is an improvement on this plan, and I like it still better. Instead of putting the soil directly upon the stra w covering, I make shutters by nailing any sort of boards to cross pieces or cleats four to six inches wide, and standing at right angle against the boards. The latter should be about six feet long, the width of shutter about

The vegetables are heaped up in a long pile wide at the bottom and coming to a point at the top. When covered with straw a foot deep, the shutters are placed against it in the manner shown, cleats down. The straw should project over the top edges of the shutters. Here we have a dead air space shutters. A layer of earth, thick enough to prevent all danger from freezing, is finally shoveled upon the boards, only the top between the shutters where the straw appears above the edges, being left uncovered for ventilation until the approach of very severe weather. Then the most of this should be covered also. R in and snow water must be kept out by a piece of board laid length-

as wide and twenty feet long, the top covcoarse prairie hay, corn stalks or any available litter. This was sodded over with long strips of tough sod, and soil enough shoveled upon it to make the whole covering two feet for, either in the center or in a corner, and the entrance effected by means of a ladder. A root cellar of the siz + named holds about 450 bushels of roots. - Popular Gardening.

Apple Mildew. solution which was now of a light blue color, was ready for use. The cost of this mixtwo cents per 1,000 trees. The blocks were to be.

from these plants have the power of infecting the apples, or vice versa, has not, so far as we know, been proved.

Something About Quince Culture.

To have fair, large fruit the trees must stand in good soil that will supply them with the needed no.styre and plant-food. Some of the most productive trees I ever knew stood at the lower side of a hillside garden where the soil was annually deepened by the washing of the higher parts. The quince send s out feeding roots very near the surface, and if the soil be poor or shallow or excessively dry the trees must suff ir far more than might other species of trees that root deeper. Tois surface rooting forbids deep cultivation near the trees. The most successful growers now depend largely upon heavy surface manuring every fall before the ground freezes, the manure to lie as a mulch through the winter as far out as the roots extend. In the spring ed into the soil by shallow stirring, and the weeds are kept down through the summer by very shallow hosing. The se fil hos is a very handy tool for this work. Saus cover the ground with a mulch of hay in summer, but if the trees were set on suitable land this will not be necessary; it may even do harm by encouraging root growth too near tha surface. Heavy manuring should cause a vigorous annual growth of wood which should be judiciously cut back to secure a well shaped tree with strong branches able to support their weight of fruit without breaking or bending too much. A long, slender limb with the fruit mostly at the outer end is to be guarded against as with other fruit trees. Thin out some of the fine growth in the middle of the tree to give sufficient sunlight and air, but do not let the limbs spread out too much. Aim for a few large, smooth, plump quinces rether than many small ones, whether for home use or for sale. Quinces have been selling at low prices of late, not so much because of their abundance as because of their small and unattractive appearance. Poor fruit has too much waste, besides being tough and hard compared to that which is well grown.

The apple-tree borer, or one identical with it except in size, must be guarded against with diligence. They are easily found by noticing the chips thrown out from their holes in the stem hear the surface of the ground. If observed at first when the larva begins its work, it can easily be removed with the point of a pocket-knife without injury to the tree, and if none are left to mature there will be few eggs laid. It is best so to prune that one can readily get at the trunk of the trees to clear out the borers. If the bushes of several inches between the straw and the are allowed to throw up suckers when young, and these are left to grow, there may be abundant hiding-places for the borer that cannot be reached. One stem is better than more, and it should be trimmed up enough

to permit capturing the borers. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to onince culture at the present time is the tungus which shows itself in warrs upon the twigs or fruit stems. If a reddish or orange-colored excrescence is discovered on any part of When "out west" I have had excellent the tree, cut it off at once, being careful to success with a root cellar. An excavation not scatter the dust or spores over the leaves flesh, and Bleau space rosen, a large, rough, was dug out seven or eight feet deep, about or near the tree, but to destroy by burning. mottled pink and white variety, was inter Cut off all warts or diseased twigs and burn esting as being an unfamiliar kind. On the them as fast as they are found. It is the one of the choicest preserving or canning we ever grow small potatoes when there is a vine. fruits grown, and no farmer with suitable thick. Of course an opening was provided soil and climate should fail to secure, at least, enough for home use. There are differences in varieties, but far more in methods of culture. - N. E. Farmer.

Some European Vegetables.

At the recent exhibition of fruits and The apple twigs are affected with the vegetables in Paris, doubtless many Ameripowdery mildew, a disease due to the at- cans were astonished not only at the great tacks of a minute parasitic fungus. The De- variety shown, but at the many novelties or partment of Agriculture, section of Vege- forms unfamiliar to the American cuisine. table Pathology, has given this subject We have before alluded in these columns to special attention, this season, and as this the fact that our people generally should be disease appears to assume a rather serious better acquainted with the diff-rent kinds of aspect, especially for tree growers, we make plants for foods that are used in France. tural products always has been and still rethe following extract from Dr. Galloway's The artichoke (not the tuber bearing the mains a very difficult, laborious task. In report soon to be issued: The experiments same name) is palarable and good when the matter of statistics, shippers are more were made on large blocks of young apple seved with the proper "fixings." The can- or less to blame for their unreliable charactrees in the nurseries of Franklin, Davis & talenc, as found in the Paris market, is such ter, particularly regarding railroad ship-Co. The fungus was confined almost whoi- a vast improvement over the average can- ments. At present, the matter of dried family, that the farmers of Suffolk County of ly to the seedlings, and on them solution of the leading cities of the grapes and dried raisins shipped in sacks is Long Island have been very successful with sulphuret of potassium (liver of sulphur), United States, that one cannot help wishing attracting considerable attention, and the this vegetable, producing some \$200,000 worth one-half ounce to the gallon of water, was it was universally grown by our market gar- California Fruit Grower is using every yearly. They are sent to New York, Boston first tried, but soon given up on account of deners. The "average" cantaleup we are endeavor to keep these shipments separate, various difficulties. The treatment with particular to state, for there is nothing on if possible, so as to be able to publish a reammoniacal carbonate of copper solution earth so delicious as the green firshed nut- liable, weekly statement, and at the close of was then decided upon. The liquid was put | meg melon which one may obtain by paying | the season, to give reliable figures representon with a Vermorel pump provided with a the price for it in all fruit centers in the ing the total shipments of dried grapes and lance and eddy chamber nozz e, which an- United States. The deep orange fleshed raisins. At present, large quantities of swered the purpose admirably, the spray French melon is very delicious, however, wine grapes are being dried in the various being just wide enough to cover the small whether grown in the hot-bed or in the open raisin districts, and are being shipped from trees without any waste whatever. The ground, and we are familiar with both. In the same points by the same parties that are spray, moreover, was exceedingly fine, and one exhibit were two or three varieties of handling and shipping dried raisin grapes as the lance attachment enabled the operator | this fruit imported from the United States, in sacks. Very many shippers are careless to hold the nezzle down among the leaves and among them the "average," semi- in wording their shipping orders, and in there was no inconvenience arising from the smooth skinned, faintly-ribbed form noted place of specifying the contents, put down wind deflecting the spray and blowing it above, which comes to New York from 'dried grapes in sacks," when they should back on the man. The mixture was pre- "Jersey" by the million, dear, many times, properly have been classified as dried raisins pared by placing six ounces of carbonate of at \$3 the barrel. In water melons the ex- in sacks, and viceversa. Growers and shipcopper, which is a fine powder and readily hibits and the fruit were small, nevertheless pers should be interested in securing achandled by means of a small tin scoop, into there were many varieties marked "new," an ordinary waterpail. A half-gallon of though their native names were meaningless | the State, so that they may be placed in ammonia was slowly added, at the same time to one not acquainted with the lingo. From possession of information conveying the exstirring with a wooden paddle. Two min- melons to radishes is a jump. The radish act quantities of the various products shiputes'stirring was sufficient to completely dis- par excellence for the Parisian table is the ped out of the State, and by using a little solve the copper, and the solution which is delicate little radish making about half a care can render valuable assistance in this of a beautiful blue color, was then poured bite, and such varieties in many shapes, matter by properly classifying and describinto a barrel containing 44 gallons of water, and in color white, pink, red, violet, purple ing the contents of the packages in their and mixed with the water by means of a and black preponderated. There were mon- shipping orders. By so doing they will long stick. A moment's stirring and the ster black fellows, too, a foot long and three place the station agent in a position to corinches thick, and all the shapes and sizes rectly bill their shipments, a duplicate of between, some of them looking more like | which is sent to the General Freight Auditor

sprayed six times. As a result of this there | In squashes there seems to be a bewilder- but little difference at the present time | The bees will continue reproduction up to was practically no mildew on any of the ing variety, from the yellowish-white sum- whether the contents are properly specified the edge even into winter; but after the natrees thus treated, in August, and even a lot mer squash, resembling an overgrown and or not, so far as the shipper is concerned, tural crop of honey is exhausted, the queer of 60,000 trees which were purchased in overripe cucumber, through a long category except as a matter of reference and statis-Ohio and were very badly affected with mil- to the Turk's turban or a similar form, and ties, for the freight on dried fruit of all is bee-rule and policy always. If the flow of dew at the time of planting, are now doing the mammoth form, as big as the head of a kinds, including raisins, is \$1.40 per hunfairly well, so that probably not more than flour barrel. Even a variety labeled "from dred pounds, and the shipper has no partic- counselors stop the product of eggs. Beer three per cent, of their buds will be lost, at Onio" was observed. And what a gastrono- ular occasion to describe the contents or are wise. They will not bring into the world the same time the mildew is present and is mic dream is a dish of vegetable marrow as packages; but, this year of all others, grow- dependents when there is no prospect of doing considerable damage on many of the prepared by a skilled French chef and served ers and shippers should try and accurately food for them. unsprayed trees in the nursery. Cherries, as the vegetable course at a dejeuner! And specify the contents of packages shipped by especially, are badly affected, as well as as a further reflection, how the French are rail for the purpose of making as good and fall after the honey flow leaves, or at least several varieties of plums. It might be well to be pitied that they know nothing of the correct a return to the Census Marshal of the greatly restricts the deposit of eggs, it is to

twisted and knotted together most repulsively, only they didn't squirm. To judge from actual table experience, however, the Ameri-The quince is not, as many suppose, a difcan cucumber, seeds, indigestion and all, is ficult fruit to raise, provided a few condifar ahead of its foreign congener of any vations are kept in mind and properly secured.

> En passant, there was a single Russian variety which somewhat resembled the form most common in America, though shorter or thicker. There were many kinds of tomatoes, some from American seed, the most striking being a dwarf variety, with fruit resembling cherry peppers, and not a whit larger. The French grow their tomatoes, sensibly tied to stakes, and in the present exhibit were noticed a number of surprisingly prolific vines. One plant supported twenty-seven good-sized tomatoes, and plants of the smaller varieties double that number.

The carrots were out in force. There were white, yellow and orange carrots, long, spike-shaped carrots and carrots only two or three inches in length, plump, smooth and inviting; carrots resembling the slender taprooted radish, and not much thicker.

The most interesting exhibit was that of the potatoes, which was very full and complete. One never sees a big, mealy potato on a French table. They may be cut into marbles (pommes noisettes), or they may be served whole, as pommes naturelles, but in any event it is always something small and dainty. Hence, small potatoes are more popular than in our own country, and in the present exhibit there were many petite varieties. The daintiest was named Da Suede, a white variety, deeply indented, and in shape and size most readily comparable to a man's finger. They were tied in little bunches of a dozen, with green and yellow and baskets of fruit were spoiled or badly inribbons, and looked very odd. Another jured by the frost of the 5th inst. It is well quite unfamiliar variety called Negresse, was a dark bluish purple, the flesh being only a tint or so lighter, the juice making a stain on white paper like purple ink. Vililotte blanche and vililotte franche were two other very small, slender varieties, which were wholly new. Pause dehaut was a small red variety, similar in shape. There were many others, but their names were not taken. Among the absolute novelties was a plate

of potatoes, each about two inches in diameter, resembling more than anything else so many balls of brownish clay, sun-dried and cracked on the surface in every direction. A similar rough-coated, rusty variety was named Village Biacksmith and labeled as new. Crepandine was about the same size, very rough brownish, molded with pink, and lined a network of whiteish. Peoble white and Early Don were also small, purple and white varieties of English origin. Among the respectable medium-sized potatoes were many with such familiar names as Peerless, Rose, Burbank, Adironack, etc., while others undoubtedly came from just over the channel. The best-looking potatoes as to size, shape and color were the Pride of Blanc and some of the American varieties named above. Giant of America was the largest variety shown, and Americana was, with one exception the blackest shown, being a dark purplish potato of medium size. Toe Parisian is a new kidney-shaped variety, very smooth and white, with quite solid market for all that can be grown of larger

In egg plants there were half a score or ple or almost black, round, oval, long and slender, or cucumber shaped and very prolific. Among the onions a pear-shaped variety, marked as new, was different from anybages and cauliflowers there was the same magnificent display of varieties.

Shippers Asked to Define Their Ship-

ments. The gathering of statistics of horticulcurate returns from the various portions of ture, and labor of applying it, was about brown turnips than what they were labeled for classification. With very many of our

everal allied plants, but whether the spores | ber, all seeds and indigestion. But the cu- | rec', are not only worthless, but troublesome | one. The colony must be fed to keep the comber was present in endless shapes not- and mideading. Shippers will confer a queen at her work. The less a beekeeper standing, the most striking exhibit resem- favor upon a very large class of the combling a lot of squirming blackish-green eels, munity, if they will use more care, and haps, will be his reputation in the honey specify the contents of their packages in the future. The railway management has issued | syrup made of granulated sugar makes as instructions to their agents at the various shipping points to secure, if possible, the correct billings of all shipments, and our large packers and shippers should take it upon themselves to render such assistance as is within their means, by correctly specifying and billing all shipments.

Horticultural Items.

THE committee appointed by the American Florists' Association at Buffalo to consider the selection of a national flower failed to recommend any of the numerous candidates for the honor.

THE Long Island cauliflower crop has almost entirely failed through rotting, for which the heavy rains are held accountable. A man who had two thousand head did not secure a single barrel of marketable heads.

beautiful fruit that it commands a high price in Eastern markets. It is an early apple, and will bring \$1 per half-bushel crate in the Boston market.

MR. S. WORDEN, of Oswego County, N. Y .. the originator of the Worden grape, has a new Worden's Seckel and which has now fruited four years. So far as his judgment may be to become a valuable market variety.

THE South Haven Messenger says: "It has been estimated by one of our townsmen pretty well qualified to know, that fifty thoust was not the loss of two or three individuals, though it was of two of three townships.

Ir it were possible to ascertain the area in this country, the sum total would be astonishing. The advice to plant only really good varieties has been repeated again and again. Yet year after year the varieties which are not known in market and hence are not profitable to grow, are perpetuated.

CALIFORNIA is not satisfied with competing figs with smyrna, locking horns with Fiorida to take a whirl with "Old Virginny" in the growing of peanuts. There are one thousand acres devoted to the National nut in Southern California, and the crop is good this year.

Speaking of the risk attending the purchase of raisin lands at \$1,000 per acre, expecting the investment to be profitable through the production of raisins, the California Fruit Grower says: "The growing of fruit, shipping of fruit, making raisins, wines, etc., is very much of a lottery-one season you win, the next season you lose; but, taking the State as a whoie, good profits are made and Outario, Ruby, Rosette, Trophy, Peach very many people secure a handsome living from the various fruit and vine industries."

In planting lima beans, says Popular Gardening, the liberal use of seed is one of the safe-guards of success, and it is usually much oheaper to gather selected seed from your own vines than to buy. Of Henderson's bush lims, the same authority says if it were necessary to choose between the old running variety and this, the former would be chosen as preferable. But the bush lima is several days whole, American potatoes will hold their earlier than the earliest of the limas. It first few that appear and are neglected which own with the English and French of those blooms freely and sets well, though smaller cause serious loss later on. The quince is from other countries. And why should in pod and bean and more tender than the

> A CORRESPONDENT of the Horticultural Time ssys: "The best way to catch cabbage larvæ is more of varieties, white, light and dark pur- to put a handful of common sait (about four ounces) to two gallons of water, and syringe the infested plants with the solution. It is well not to use any more salt than that advised. This solution is more descructive than either soot or lime, and from experience I find thing we had ever seen. In turnips, cab- it is the cleanest. Some recommend to pick the grub out, but this is not at all a nice oper ation. Sait is cheap and so are syringes therefore, there can be no reasonable excuse for preventing caterpillars from eating cabfor preve bages."

> > THE cauliflower is one of the most delicate of the cabbage family. It thrives best in the moist air of the seashore, and suffers quickly from drouth in dry seasons. It requires also generous feeding. It is probably for these reasons, as well as from the fact that sea kein is an excellent manure for all the cabbage and various other New England cities for a market, and very many are used for pickling, for which they are highly esteemed.

Apiarian.

The Bee-Year.

In a practical, profitably conducted apiary, the bee-year begins in September or October. Spring is the usual starting point in all agricultural operations, but they are, or ought to be, planned in advance. With bees we must do more than plan. Bees must be strong when they begin the winter inactive ity. The larger the colony, the longer will brood-rearing continue in the old year, and the sooner will it begin in the new, and the more bees we have in the fall the more will we have in the spring. There is usually a large number of deaths in a bee-family dur-

ing the year. The average life of a bee in the working season is four or five weeks. The bees hatch ed in August and early part of September work in the fields and begin the winter, but do not live till spring. If brood rearing should cease in September or October, there would products, particularly dried fruits, it makes be few if any bees remaining in the spring. begins at once to restrict her laying. This honey stops in midsummer, the queen or he

Therefore, as the queen stops laying in the to add here that this fungus attacks the products of our State as it is possible to do. plum, shadbush, hawthorne, and We looked in vain for an American cucum—Statistics, if correct, are valuable; if incorment the natural flow by that of an artificial TREES Root Grafts—Rverything! No larger ment the natural flow by that of an artificial TREES Root Grafts—Rverything! No larger ment the natural flow by that of an artificial TREES Root Grafts—Rverything! No larger ment the natural flow by that of an artificial

has to do with sugar-syrup, the better, permarket, but it is true nevertheless, that good bee-food for winter as honey, and better than some honey.

'The object in feeding is to fill the hive full of young bees, for those will outlive the winter and begin spring work. Honey or sugar syrup should be given warm every day after the flow of honey in the fields stops. If a colony has a queen that is not doing her duty, displace her at once. Slow queen stand in the way of progess and money.

As soon as the season is over, every colony should be examined. It will be found that some prolific queens have crowded the broodchamber to the exclusion of honey. The bees were obliged to deposit honey in the second story—there was no room for it below. Thus the colony is left without any support for the winter. Some frames of broad must be exchanged for frames of honey taken from other hives. A colony in this condition needs no artificial stimulus. The mere giving of frames of honey will drive the bees The Yellow Transparent, one of the Russian fruits brought to this country, is such a Stockwell, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Bees and the Law.

The supreme court of the State of New York has decided that it is a trespass for honey bees to revel in flowers growing upon pear, a seedling of the Seckel, which he names | land not belonging to the owner of the bees. The ruling is just, but the fun will begin when the owner of the land tries to avail formed from the fruit as known, it promises himself of this law and to find out just whose bees are standing on their heads in flowers or pirating the honey from his own bees in his own buck wheat field. There are difficulties in the way of his getting his wife to stitch his initials in the wings of all bees from his own apiary, as she would mark the corners of his handkerchief or the northern zone of his stockings. Nor would it be a pleasant job to use a rubber stamp and mark each one of his honey making insects. The planted to fruit trees of little or no value, latter would object to this-pointedly. Cattle may be branded, and sad eyed sheep can be frescoed with a brush and paint, but the bee is not formed by nature to wear the monogram of its owner. Neither has nature fitted the bee with a safe handle whereby it could be held while undergoing the process of marking. The most amiable boy would with Spain in the matter of raisins, trying her | decline holding a bee for such or any other purpose, at least would refuse to hold more over the orange product, but now she wants | than one. Even to catch and insert a healthy bee in a device made for the holding process would entail unpleasant results to the catcher, The trespassing of honey bees in New York State will go on in spite of the supreme court, and the busy and buzzing trespassers will go unstamped .- Pittsburg Bulletin.

Take Sarsaparilla 110362 Ous nollar

The Chief Reason for the great suc cess of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsapa-Merit Wins rilla or blood puri-Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Elleum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strength-

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NICCESS.

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free. Address f2-ly GEO. E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich. SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

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South Haven, Mich., July, 1889.

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done Over 25 Pounds Gain in 10 Weeks Experience of a prominent Citizen

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SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886. I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper atten. tion; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threat-ened with consumption,

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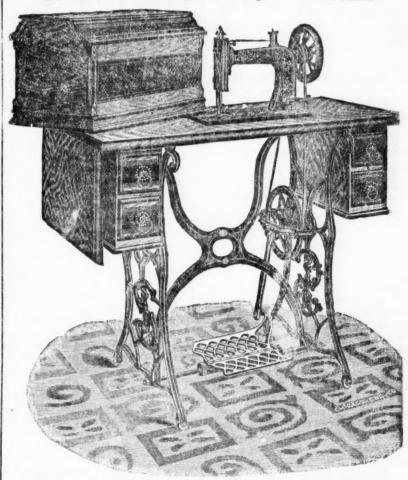
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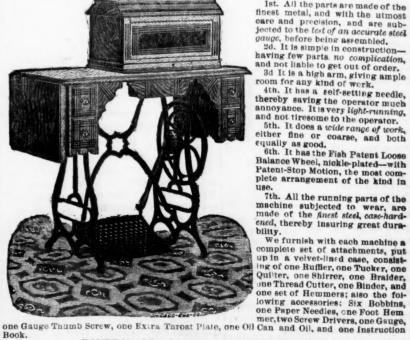
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3d It is a high arm, giving ample room for any kind of work. room for any kind of worl 4th. It has a self-setting needle,

thereby saving the operator much annoyance. It is very light-running, and not tiresome to the operator.

5th. It does a wide range of work, either fine or coarse, and both equally as good.

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use.
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bility.
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DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates are claimed by Michigan breeders for sales of stock: OCT. 16—Coe Bros., Ka'amazoo, Hereford cat tle. Percheron Horses an i Poland-China swine

J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

OCT. 23—W. C. Wixom, of Wixon, Shorthorns.

J. A. Mann, auctioneer.

OCT. 24—A. W. Bissell, Pewamo. Merino
Sheep and Poland-China swine. Sale to be
held at Ionia. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

OCT. 25-John C. Sharp, Jackson, Shorthorn NOV. 6-Adam Diehl, Milford, registered Merin

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 203,612 bu., against 236,219 bu. the previous week, and 252,877 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 111,560 bu., against 185,811 bu. the previous week, and 168,084 bu the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 283,999 bu., against 219,597 bn. last week, and 1,302,944 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 12 was 19,838,919 bu. against 18,849,813 bu. the previous week, and \$2,260,201 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows an increase above the amount reported the previous week of 981,-106 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 12,-421,282 bu.

The week closes with values lower than a

week ago, both on spot and futures. A1vices were generally unfavorable to sellers. Cables reported quiet markets in Liverpool and London. Chicago, New York and St. Louis were all lower, although the decline was light. While every one appears to bere wheat a good purchase at presen values, there are no buyers, nor, apparently, any speculative feeling in the trade. Sales from day to day are very light for the season. Stocks are light and receipts appear to be absorbed very readily. This is the condition of other markets as well as our own. All of which goes to show that if a boom is once help it. Markets abroad are stronger than on this side of the Atlantic. There is very little disposition among sellers to push sales, however, most of them regarding a change in the market as probable.

The following taple exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from October 1st to October 18th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 8 Red.
Oct.	1	81	81 %	741/4
+4	2	811/4	81 %	74
16	3	82	81 %	74%
64	4	8114	8116	741/4
	5	811/6	82	75
66	7	8114	82	75
6.6	8	8136	82	75
4.6	9	81 36	821/4	75
66	10	821/6	82%	75%
68	11	8134	81 %	7514
64	12	8134	81 14	75
86	14	81	8136	74%
66	15	8014	8156	74%
66	16	80%	81 %	75
105	17	81	82	7514
64	18	801/4	8114	75
	10	0074	0176	10
Sa	les of No. 2 white	e were	made at	74% c

per bu., and of No. 3 white at 64c. The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

	Oct.	NOV.	Dec.	Jan.	
Saturday	81 1/2	821/2	83%	***	
Monday	811/2		23%	****	
Tuesday		***	83		
Wednesday	81%	821/4	83 %		
Thursday	82	82 1/8	834	****	
Friday	81%	82	83 %	****	
The following t	table s	hows th	he qua	ntity	
of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in					
the United States, Canada and on passage					
to Great Britain as	nd the	Contin	ent of	icu-	

rope:	Duchala
Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	Bushels. 17,853,213 12,440,000 2,424,000
Total bushels Sept. 23, 1889 Total previous week	32,717,213 33,103,572 32,777,456
Total Sept. 29, 1888	54,941,963

Wheat is in bad shape to go into winter quarters except on fallows where it was sown early. The drouth has prevented late sown from getting any growth. It is doubtful if rains would help it now, as the

Dry weather seems general in the winter wheat States, although Kansas and Missouri report light rains the past week.

It is estimated that the imports into Great India will be likely to contribute as much as during the past season. Hungary can furnish nothing of coasequence, and supplies Chili, if any, must come from the new crop of 1890. The United States must furnish the bulk of the supplies.

The supply of "contract" wheat, that is, wheat which will be accepted on contracts, is very light all over the country, and this makes the "bear" element very conservative. They argue that wheat must go lower,

but don't care to buy much on the idea that does not take place. Quotations in that market yesterday were reported as follows: will. It is too risky. The estimated receipts of foreign and

The estimated receipts of foreign	MADIENE SIOURI		
home-grown wheat in the English markets	Creamery, State, pails, fancy Creamery, pails, fair to good	20	@25 @24
during the week ending October 5 were	Creamery, State and Pas, tubs, lancy		025
207 740 by lose than the estimated		20	2021
201, 100 Du 1000 minus	Croamery, good	17	219
consumption; and for the eight weeks end-	Creamery, fair	12	@15
Consumption, and to the one estimated to	Creamery, Western, June, fancy		@19
ing Sept. 21 the receipts are estimated to	Creamery, Western, June, choice	17	@18
have been 3,682,240 bu. more than the con-	Creamery, Western. June, ordinary	12	@15
mayo both o,oos,see an increase	State dairy, tubs. fancy		Ø 53
sumption. The receipts show an increase	State dairy, tubs, good	20	Ø55
for those eight weeks of 6,182,632 bu. as	State dairy, tubs, ?air	14	@16
to those eight the companending plant	State dairy, Welsh, faucy	19	@ 20
compared with the corresponding eight	State dairy, Weish, prime	17	@18 @15
weeks in 1888.	State dairy, Weish, fair to good	14	@13
	State dairy, tubs, poor	19	@20
Shipments of wheat from India for the	State dairy, firkins, choice	10	@18
week ending Oct. 5, 1889, as per special	State dairy, fair to good	15	@17
cable to the New York Produce Exchange,	WESTERN STOCK.		
aggregated 380,000 bu., of which 200,000	Western Creamery, fancy	53	@2314
	Likin creamery, fancy	24	@25
bu. were for the United Kingdom and 180,-	Western imitation creamery, choice.	16	2 18
000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments	Western do, good to prime	10	@15
	Western dairy, bus,	12	@15 @11
for the previous week, as cabled, amounted	Western dairy, good	10	@ 914
to 80,000 bu., of which 80,000 went to	Western dairy, ordinary	10	2013
	tree	10	@1214
the United Kingdom, and none to the	Western factory, tubs, fresh, June	10	@11

nent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 23,180,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Sept. 24 was estimated at 2,240,000 bu. One year ago unless other markets improve. Quotations the quantity was 3,560,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quo ted quiet, with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as fo lows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 10d.@6s. 11d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 74. 1d.@7s. 2d.; California No. 1. 78. 5d. @78. 5%d.

CORN AND OATS.

Continent. The shipments from that coun-

try from April 1, the beginning of the crop

year, to Oct. 5, aggregate 13,780,000 bu.

of which 9,500,000 bu, went to the United

Kingdom, and 4,280,000 bu. to the Conti-

CORN.

past week were 2,831 bu. against 7,542 bu. the previous week, and 9,975 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 1,552 bu., against 1,901 bu. the previous week, and 2,491 bu. for the and buyers looking for concessions. corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Oct. 24th amounted to 12,456,609 bu., against 11,511,-974 bu. the previous week, and 10,461,176 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 944,635 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 4,743 bu. against 9,236 bu. last week, and 75,495 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. Although there is very little activity in the market, prices have improved during the week, and No. 2 is now quoted at 34c per bu., and No. 2 vellow at 36c. Stocks are reduced to a minimum, and receipts dropped off altogether yesterday. In futures December was offered at 321/c, with 321/4c bid. Speculative dealing is very light, as the west is known to be full of corn, which any advance in prices would call out. At Chicago the market yesterday declined 1/8 @ 4c, with a bearish feeling among dealers. Spot No. 2 is quoted there at 30% @30%c, December delivery at 301/2030%c, and May at 32% @32% e per bu. No. 2 yellow is quoted there at 31% @32c, and No. 2 white at 30 1/2 @31c. The New York market lost 1/4 c yesterday on futures, but spot was steady though quiet. There were considerable quantities of corn in southern Minnesota and Wisconsin damaged by the early

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull with light demand. New mixed western, 4s. 01/4d. per cental. In futures October sold at 4s. 0 4d., November at 4s 34d., and December at 4s. 04d.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the weel were 56 587 bu., against 49,883 bu, the pre vious week, and 46,639 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for started in wheat there will be everything to the week were 15,191 bu. against 11,195 bu. the previous week, and 17,691 bu. same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Octoberr 12th was 6 537,357 bu., against 5.645 516 bu, the previous week and ,737,788 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase of 891,841 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 57,178 bu. against 52,721 bu. the previous week, and 54.249 bu, the corresponding week in 1888. Oats have advanced during the week, and are steady at current values. While receipts are fair, the demand so far has been good enough to prevent any accumulation in stocks. No. 2 white are now quoted at 24%c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 221/2c, and light mixed at 23:. In futures No. 2 mixed for December sold at 221/2c per bu. The Chicago market is lower on both spot and futures than a week ago, No. 2 mixed spot selling at 181/2@183/c per bu., No. 2 white at 21@211/2c, and Mo. 3 do at 20@20%c; No. 3 mixed are quoted at 17%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for December sold at 18% c per bu., and for May at 21% c. The New York market is lower on both spot and futures than a week ago. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 27% @283; mixed western, 23@26c; white western, 28@28%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for October closed at 25c; November, 25%c; December, 25%c per bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

Under improved receipts there was rathe an easier feeling in this market yesterday. While prices range about the same as a week ago there was more difficulty in reaching outside figures. Dairy sold at 19c for choice, 17@18c for good table grades, and 14@15c for fair stocks. Creamery held steady at 20@24c per lb., but it is only the choicest which commands outside figures. At Chicago the frosty nights would stop any growth of the market is steady at a decline from last week's prices. There is only a moderate in values for a few weeks yet. Trade is not demand at the quotations, and large quantities of fine creamery selling at a range of 21@23c. Q totations were as follows: Good to choice Western creamery, 20@221/2c per lb.; Elgin Britain this crop year will probably reach district or fancy, 23% @24c per lb.; fair to 140,000,000 bushels, and neither Russia nor, medium, 17@19c; choice dairies, 17@20c; poor to streaked lots, 10@15c; packing stock. 8@10c. The New York market is getting too much stock at present, especially of the from Australia, the Argentine Republic and | medium and lower grades, and this is de moralizing the trade. While the choicer grades show little change in quotations, the whether the list of premiums awarded at the creameries, which hold up pretty well. The large receipts are causing a constant ac- will no doubt answer inquiries as to the

Western factory, tubs, fresh, June...
Western factory, firkins, fresh, fancy
Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy.
Western factory, fresh, prime.....
Western fac'ory good.......
Western dairy and factory, ordinary

CHEESE. In this market prices have again been advanced on State brands, and it is now the highest market reported. Of course prices cannot be maintained at the present range here are 11@11%c for best full creams, with New York about at the same range. At Chicago an advance was made early in the week, but part of this has been lost and the market is weak at the following range: Full cream cheddars, 9% @10c per lb; Young Americas, 101/2010%c; twins, 101/2010%c; skims, 9@9%c; Swiss cheese, No. 1, 10 @10%c; brick, full cream, 9@9%c. The New York market is a shade lower than a week ago, although cables are higher. It is claimed, however, that exporters are doing The receipts of corn in this market the very little and the light demand has caused holders to shade values to clear off stock. At the moment 1014c is really the top of the market, but a few lots of strictly fancy white reached 10%c. Home demand irregular

as follows:	
State factory, full cream fancy, Sept.	1014@10%
State factory full cream, choice	10% 210%
State factory, full cream good	914 210
State factory, full cream, common	840 94
State factory, light skims, prime, small	840 84
State factory, skims, prime, large	7%@ 8%
State factory, skims good	640 74
State factory, skims, medium	5 @ 6
State factory, full skims	2 @ 4
Ohio flat, August make	64 @ 10
Ohio flat	7 @ 9%

firm at the figures of last week.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull and easy at 523. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, an advance of 1s. per cwt. over the prices quoted a week ago.

WOOL

The situation at the East may be summed up in the words "dull but steady." One point has been gained by holders, however, and that is the strengthening of the market by weak holders dropping out. This has put a stop to sales of wools at a reduction from current values, simply because the owners had to realize. This week there is a change in quotations by the lower figures being dropped. At both New York and Boston the tone of the market is firm, but the light inquiry from manufacturers keeps it inactive.

The Wool Reporter, in its summary of the Boston market, says:

'As the market becomes late decline, some of the recent extremely low quotations are seldom heard-as, for example, 32c for Michigan delaine, and 29%c for Michigan X. There have been sales of Michigan delaine this week at 33@ 33%c, and the last named figure has even been refused in one or two instances for choice lots of delaine. Sales of Michigan X have been made at 30c, and that figure also has been refused by holders of the same grade of wool, though it is hard to get any more than 30c. Sales of Ohio delaine been made at 34c, also at 35c, and the latter price has been refused for some parcels, though it is a full figure as to-day's market scarce and firm on a basis of 40c for No. 1 Ohio combing. No. 1 clothing wools as rather slow of sale, though firm, because the

"For Ohio XX fleeces, 34c is as much as anybody gets for average selections, though parcei containing a large propor on of XXX brings 35c. For 3/6-blood Kentucky, Indiana, etc., there is no great improvement; though it would seem as though the better feeling abroad in fibres for lustre fabrics, as noted below, should be followed by an improvement not only in our medium combing wools, but also in 1/4. blood and under."

Of the New York market the same iournal says:

"Despite the efforts of the bears, the market runs along from week to week with little change to be noticed in values. There are just enough manufacturers who have sufficient confidence in the situation, or else are running so close that they are frequently in the market for supplies, to keep the demand fairly steady, and the demand is ample enough to hold values comparatively firm. It is a dull market, with steady but relatively low prices. One of the strongest features in the situation is the strength of the interior market. Wools are actually cheaper in the seaboard markets than in the nterior, and holders are not disposed to give way much on prices so long as they can see no chance of replacing the wools. There is little likelihood of values going off; the tendency, if any exists, is in the other direc-

"The steadiness of values is well illustrated by Ohio XX and above wool. We have been requested to report the sale of permitted to say that the sale showed no veakness, that the quotations, as previously reported, were fully sustained. There have een no sales of XX and above wools made in this market at less than 34 cents, and there are wools held here which it will take one cent more to move them. The market is properly quoted at 34@35c. Fine delaine are quoted at 35@36c., a large sale being re-

ported at the former figure. It is not probable there will be any change active enough in woolen goods to make manufacturers free purchasers. Still the position of the market is a strong one, as wools abroad suitable for this market are not only firm but have advanced at the London sales under sharp competition by Continental and British buyers. It seems to be a certainty that any change which does

come must be toward higher prices. whole market is weaker than last week. State Fair would appear in the FARMER, we Western stock is dull except for choice answer that the State Society has determined not to publish them. Secretary Sterling complation of stocks, and may result in a awards in certain classes upon application sharp decline if a change in this respect to him.

THEORY VS. FACTS.

The Evening News, of Thursday last, had the following in its editorial columns: "The gentlemen who are with us to-day, representing the other nations of the three Americas, will doubtless see many, to them, ting the other nations of the thre wonderful things during their jaunt through the United States, but they will fail to find anything more wonderful than the trade regulations found in our statute books that, while professing to be for the benefit of the

toilers, are only hindrances to their employ-

ment and prosperity." In the same issue appeared a letter from Mr. Milligan, one of the men selected by the publishers of the Eevning News to go to Europe and report upon the condition of the working classes there. Mr. Milligan is a practical car-builder, and devoted his time to inquiring into the condition of that industry in Great Britain and Europe. What he says in his letter is worthy of the attention of the working men of the United States. It is also a very good commentary upon the little editorial referred to above:

The workmansnip on British cars is as good as can be done, and if there were no re strictions, and the Pullman or Wagner pas senger car was adapted to European travel or demands, we could not compete with them; not that we lack good workmen, but because their best passenger car builders get only 32s. (\$8) for one week of 54 hours, wh passenger car builders get from \$16 to \$18

Now, the following will prove that while there is a great difference in the earnings o the workmen, the prices of commodities do not vary but very little. This statement referring to wages was made by Mr. Davis, superintendent of the Ashbury car shops near Birmingham. The prices of commodities were given me by Mr. Smith, a car builder, who had worked both on freight and passenger cars. One loaf of bread weighing four pounds cost nine cents; one pound of bacon, 12 cents; butter, 28 cents; sugar, 10 cents; one suit of clothes, \$7 50; one pair of working shoes, \$4 50; fine shoes, \$4 50; doctor, 60 cents per visit; one week's rent for brick cottage with three rooms and kitchen, \$1 18; cottage with five rooms and kitchen, \$1 50; school fees for children under five years, six cents per week; over five years, eight cents per week.

When the children are 14 years old and have passed the fifth standard they can work They are then sent to work, and often the children have lots of work when the father is obliged to go idle. Compare the facts I have furnished, and you can come to only one conclusion, which is that the condition of the European car-builder is not near as good as that of the American car-Neither will you be surprised to learn that the very shop I visited was very ousy building cars to be used in South America. I asked the inspector why they iid not have the cars built in America.

"Well," said he, "they turn out just as good a car here as they do in the States. We urnish the plans and get as good a car as can be built for pretty nearly half what it costs in America. I asked if the difference was in the cost of naterial.

"No," said he, "the great difference lies in the fact that these men, good mechanics, work for 5s. 4d. a day—that is \$1.33 a day -while men who do the same work in Amer ca get from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. And these

figures are low. I have inspected both pas-senger and freight cars in America and know what I am talking about. The superintendent then called my attention to the fact that they were furnishing 8,000 journal boxes for the Pennsylvania

railroad.

"and remove the tariff, and we will show you whether you can build cars as cheap as I told him that it would be impossible for

"Only give us a fair chance," said he

them to compete with us if they paid their men the same wages, to which he made no

THERE is a disposition on the part of certain papers to lead wool-growers to believe that woolen manufacturers are working to have the tariff on wool revised in their own interest, and at the expense of the woolgrowers. At the late meeting of woolen and of unparalelled maliciousness, to say the manufacturers at Boston, the resolutions adopted only asked that the tariff on all classes of woolen goods be made equivalent to the duties on foreign wools. No woolgrower can find fault with this. Congress meets, and the tariff comes up for consideration, as it will, the wool-growers of the country should be represented at the National Capital by pracical men. The manufacturers certainly will be, and an understanding between the representatives of these two interests as to any changes in the tariff will satisfactory adjustment of the q duties upon wools and woolen goods. The nterests of the wool-growers and manufacirers are really identical in this matter, and their representatives should work in harmony. We protest against any attempt to stir up a feeling of enmity between them, as one or two hot-heads appear to be anxious to do.

THE experiment of letting South Ameri can hides come free of tax into this country has put our leather manufacturing establish ments in the lead of the world. We can sell boots and shoes and other leather manufac tures in all neutral markets. - Philadelphia

Let us see how "free hides" are affecting the leather business. The Free Press of Tuesday last publishes an interview with a leather manufacturer, a Mr. Jewell, of Connecticut, brother of the late Marshall Jewell, ex-Postmaster General, from which we take the following extract:

"How is the leather industry?" Mr. Jew ell was asked. "I regret to admit that it is anything but satisfactory," he responded. "Prices are very low and the demand sluggish. There is a palpable overproduction in the line of Hides are pienty and too nanufacture. many people have gone into the business. hope a year or two will be sufficient to work change in this regard, however. I have always noticed that evils of this class have

a way of righting themselves in time." The leather manufacturers asked for free hides, and got them. Yet they are not happy, while the price of every beef animal in the United States has been depreciated \$1 50 to \$2 per head, so as to make a market

In another column will be found the "antitrust" law passed by the last Legislature. As the first step in a new species of legislation, it is impossible to say what effect it will have upon present methods of carrying on busibe a very difficult matter to carry out its provisions. It went into force October 1st, but as yet no "trust" has been disturbed, or appears to have changed its methods. Until its validity has been passed upon by the Suto it. Should it be held by that body to be constitutional there will be some lively work done by corporations to "square" themselves with the law. The weak point in the law, in our opinion, is the clause limiting its provisions to certain classes. It seems very doubtful if this can be legally hundred on the farm.

done. It looks as if the Legislature had aimed its anti-trust gun so as to "kill if a bear and miss if a calf," and it is difficult to pondent who wrote regarding the purchase

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer "Denmark" in the present case is the

Agricultural College of Michigan. This institution has lately undergone some change in the personel of its President and faculty. As for the President, the change was made without friction, one resigned and another has been appointed. The new President is on trial. Judging from the just issued publication of the institution, The Harrow, there is a serious letting down of moral standards; no less than half a dozen presumed that the faculty and the President indorse the publication; at least they consent to it. A college that permits liquor dealers to advertise whiskey in the columns lications, is hardly the school that can safely be entrusted with the training of youth, Yet the advertisements of whiskey, cigars and eigarettes are among the most numerous class of advertisments, and also the most conspicuous in its columns. To say the least of it, this is a stain upon the beginning of the new President's term, and reflects upon the administration. To allow a college publication to be issued with such advertisements by default, exhibits an unpardonable defect in administrative ability; to allow them by consent is an immorality that at once disqualifies a teacher of youth for that position. The President can hardly claim exemption from blame on the ground of ignorance

of the fact of the publication being issued,

seeing that the students having charge of

the Harrow were excused from other col-

lege duties that they might give attention to the work of securing these advertisements. It is something new under the sun for a college president to excuse students from college work in order to go down town to solicit the patronage of saloon keepers, or to visit saloons for any purpose whatever. His excellency the governor and his appointees, the State Board of Agriculture, may not be able to see any gross immorality in this matter. It is presumed that they will not, for there are other things that have the smell of rottenness about the institution that have not caused them to sneeze. It may be more consonant with the moral standards that determine the action of the said Board to demand the resignation of an incompetent professor, in the absence of any evidence proving incompetency, than to offend a patronizing liquor dealer or exclude the saloon in fluence from the College. It looks as though a Board that will perpetrate the absolute tyranny that characterized the treatment of a late member of the faculty, will be incapable of those delicate mora instincts that would guard the youth of the College against contact with the saloon. The moral obliquity that would admit as evidence a "Secret Circular," anonymous, and as full of false statements, misrepresentations of facts, and libelous insinuations as any document of recent times would hardly be expected to apply a pro hibitory law, even to an institution of learning. The printing of the said circular, its secret circulation, and its presentation as a filed bill of accusations without sending copy to the accused that he might meet the charges, was an indication of "rottenness"

least of it. His excellency the governor and the 'Board" are doubtless honest men, but evidently lack that instinct for discovering moral rottenness which should characterize gentlemen at the head of a college. A keener scent would have detected the odor of the studied, scientific, malicious spirit that decaived them into their recent blunders.

What they will do now that the institution has become the medium for advertising liquors, cigars and cigarettes remains to be seen. Familiarity with pestiferous stinks may beguile one into the belief that he is inhaling ambrosial fragrance. It is more likely that this hint of the presence of "rettenness" may suggest that it would smell intolerably if the carcass be disturbed, and they may not therefore deem it wise to abate the nuisance. But they had better abate the College than that it should be made an advertising medium for the liquor traffic. EXAMINER.

A SPECIAL despatch from New York the past week says the position of the Sugar Trust presages its early dissolution. Only couple of years ago it was formed, and the intention of its originators was openly avowed to control the sugar markets of the United States, and to force such refiners as would not join its unholy union entirely out of business. The result is simply ludicrous. The trust had twenty refineries, while only four remained independent. To-day the trust has only three refineries in operation while there are five running that are inde pendent. The trust has a difficulty in selling its sugars, while the independent refiners have no difficulty in disposing of every pound of sugar that they can manufacture. The trust has lost a refinery by fire and has a heavy interest account from its dead horsethe fifteen refineries that are disabled and in disuse. Spreckels will soon start his new refinery, the largest in the country, and there will then be six independent refineries in operation, while there are now only four running that belong to the trust. Competition is therefore likely to be so lively that the members of the Trust will have to pull out and work for their own salvation. It seems that while trusts may prosper for a time yet in the end they are sure to fall to pieces. Not one of them, except the Standard Oil Company, has been able to hold ness. Its restrictions are severe, but it will together three years. It certainly looks as if "every trust is sure to bust." And we are willing they should.

M. B. DEVINE shipped a large lot of sheep and lambs to Buffalo. Among the lot were preme Court very little attention will be paid 100 lambs from the farm of J. S. Crosby, of Greenville, that averaged 90 pounds and brought the top of the market. Mr. Devine has purchased from H. H. Hinds, of Stanton 500 sheep and lambs, and also some fat steers that go forward next week. The price paid for the sheep and steers was \$4 per

exceptions to the answer made a corresof some lambs. He gives a statement of the case differing materially from the one there will be a big demand for the product, original owner of the lambs should stand to the development of the quarry will be pushed as rapidly as possible next spring. the lose. But our correspondent should remember that we answered the query on the information given us; and we still insist that upon the statement of facts furnished us, and upon which our answer had to be based, we were correct. A different state of facts would of course call for a different

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, liquor dealers advertise on its pages. It is and is situated near the village of Numca, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well a lapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession of one of its principal and semi-official pub- given. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address, George D. Turner, care of First National bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

> WE are indebted to Mr. Phil M. Springer. Secretary of the National Swine Breeders' Association, for a copy of a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Association at its annual convention in 1888. It contains nuch of interest and instruction to swine

THE whole world pays tribute to the merits of "Garland" Stoves and ranges.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The libraries of Michigan University of

tain 70,041 volumes and 14,422 pamphlets. The geographical centre of lower Michigan Hon Peyton Ranney, of Kalamazoo, member of the Legislature from the eighth dis rict, was buried this week.

Oregon Hamilton's second trial for whiping his baby to death at Newaygo resulted : his acquittal. The first trial sent him Jackson for life.

Mrs. Polly Hopkins, of Lansing, was burned to death in the flames resulting from an ex-plosion of a gasoline stove in her house on The grand jury in this city has got it

spectacles on, and the boodlers and briber are squirming under the investigation which they are being subjected. Mrs. Maria Lown, well known pioneer resi-

dent of Washienaw County, died recently a ber daughters house in Oneida township. Raton County, aged nearly 83½ years. A law suit involving 50 cents occupied as entire day of the Van Buren Circuit Court with the full panel of jurors, at a cost of \$70 to the county and \$200 to the litigants.

George Frasier, of Lansing, contractor en ed by the failing of an arch, died on the 17th

Howell is the Boston of Michigan, so far as

beans are concerned. L. C. Cook recently bought 1,400 bush, in one day and has shipped 16 carloads; and another firm has purchased 6.000 bushels. Horace Sebring, of Three Oaks, who tried to ison his parents and sister so he could in

herit their property and so marry the girl he wanted, has been sentenced to 25 years at Jackson. He confessed his crime. Who says there is no money in fruit? The Ionia Express says S. V. Mickel sold the apples from a two-acre orchard this year for \$325. Good market sorts and good and intelligent the same of the

ligent culture did it. David Depuy, resident of Washtenaw Co.

A "mineral palace" is to be built at Pueblince 1835, died at Pittsfield on the 16th. He cossessed the fluest private collection of 1n-minerals, and will cost over \$250,000. In it dian antiquities in the State, which included

many relies of much historical value The Jackson Citizen says E. A. Landon, Springport, has a fine crop of apples on his farm this year which will bring him at least \$3,000, and H. H. Bramball, of the sam

township, has already sold \$1,000 worth. Emil Gosch, who killed Dan. Sinclair deputs sheriff of Kent County, last August, while resisting arrest for wheat stealing, was sen-tenced to twelve years in prison for the crime, the 16th. His attorneys will move for a

new triai. George F. Rice, who made a halloon ascer at Indianapolis as "Prof. McEwen," was en-tangled in the ropes and dragged through a river in the descent, resulting in his death His home was at Alma. He had made 100

Higgins' planing mill, sawmill, cider mill elly an fruit evaporator works at Bellevu caught fire from the sulphur in the bleach on the 16th, and were destroyed. Phil. endeavoring to save some of the im

perilled property, was fatally burned. Brig. Gen. Casey, chief of U.S. engineer in his annual estimates recommends for river and harbor improvements the sum of \$30,186,-310, of which Michigan rivers and harbors get \$1,089,000, exclusive of \$1,236,000 for the in provement of St. Mary's river and falls.

sweep of the three first prizes on butter a the Detroit Exposition, with competition open to all breeds and classes. Mr. McBride product is Jersey butter, and won him \$100 i remiums, not to mention the reputation. Augustus Brown, a respectable citizen o

Quincy McBride, of Burton, made a clean

Reading, was called to the door on the even-ing of the 16th by a knock upon it, and or pening the door was shot dead by the un mown assassin. No possible motive is known for such a dastardly and unprovoked deed. Palmyra Grange, Lenawee County, gave a

andsomely decorated with corn; the bill of

fare was composed of viands prepared from and the literary exercises were of The St. Clair Light & Fuel Company, dealing in natural gas, is in financial difficulty and a receiver has been asked for. There are 45 bondholders, most of whom are residents

of Pittsburg. The amount of gas obtained

from the wells was not sufficient to render

the business profitable. The village council of Plymouth wants to put up a building for village purposes having another in the rear for a town hall or a theatre. The citizens objected to the theatre pa of the plan and have obtained an injun restraining the council from proceeding with the erection of the building.

million dollars revenue tax to the government annually. The "capacity" has been trans erred to another State, and just as much whiskey is made in this country as ever. There were 104 people-men, women and

The operation of the prohibitory law i

Grand Haven, of whom only 27 would accept aid, the others being inclined to rely on them-selves. Five families were destitute and needed aid. The insurance companies have ad justed the losses, and rebuilding has begun. The Dimondale News says: "Wheat never failed to come as it has this year, owing to the dryness of the ground. Our best and poores! farmers are alike, for about all that came up

and we hope favorable weather will push i along." S. W. Dorr, of Manchester, one of Michi gan's pioneers, coming to the territory in 1832, and well known and highly esteemed in Washtenaw County, died on the 15th. He tural Society, of which he was at one time president, and took great interest in all mat-

A very va uable quarry of verde antique

A CORRESPONDENT at New Hudson takes in the Upper Peninsula, said to be the finest exceptions to the answer made a correspondent who wrote regarding the purchase work of puriting it on the market will be very work of putting it on the market will be very

Dr. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, has made an analysis of the water supply of Negaunee, which is derived from Teal Lake, and finds it which is derived from Test Lake, and finds it to be the worst in the State. To its impurity is attributed the epidemic of typhoid fever which has prevailed at Negauree this sum-mer. The only other supply of water is Lake Supplied to making away and 400 feet below Superior, ten miles away, and 600 feet below the level of the city. Water from that source would be costly, and taxpayers are appalled at the prospect of having to expend \$500,000

The Pan-American delegates were entertained in this city on Thursday. They are getting profoundly weary of receptions, ban-quets, speeches and programmes. They are still more weary of our northern early rising and the necessity of promptness, early rising and the necessity of promptness, Down where the delegates half from, if a dis-tinguished citizen wants to make a journey the train obligingly waits till he gets a good ready to come aboard. Thus it is irkso ive up to a rigid schedule of dates

Convict Johnson was awarded a verdict f Correction, in his suit for damages for i furies sustained by punishment in prison, the amount of damages being \$1 333. Johnson was a hard case, refractory, and ugly, and in the maintainence of discipline was given 2 lashes with the strap. Popular sympathy seems to be decidedly with the warden, and it is thought his friends and sympathizers will pay the sum in which he has been mulc-

Joseph Hewett was sent to prison in 1885 rom Oceana County for horse stealing. There were two charges against him, on one of which he was convicted. Hewett reformed in prison, and had frequently expressed a purpose to lead a better life when released. His time was out on the 16th, and he was completely overcome when he found the sheriff of Oceana County was on hand to take him in charge on the second indictment. He has the sympathy of the officials, and it is hoped sentence will be suspended. Hewett had earned over \$150 in prison.

S. C. Boylan, of Battle Creek township Calboun County, lost bis house, barns and all farm buildings, by fire which originated in a very peculiar manner this week. Mr. Boylan was burning potato vines and refuse, and a bunch of burdock burs on the tail of his dog caught fire; the dog rushed to the strawstack, which was quickly set ablaze, and the fire spread rapidly to the wheat and oat stacks. the three large barns which contained over 50 tons of hay, the house and outbuildings. Everything was destroyed. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, about \$2,500.

General.

The plant of the Brush electric company at oston has been sold to a rival company for \$3.250,000. St. Louis is to have an elevated railroad; a

ompany wth a capital of \$8,000,000 having een organized. President Harrison, Secretaries Blaine and

Windom are said to be in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff schedule. Norwegians seem to take kindly to the doc-trines of Mormonism. Since 1853, 5,000 have emigrated to Utah, and there are 740 converts in Norway.

An English syndicate has bought up three breweries at Iudianapolis, paying two million dollars for them. The breweries make 125,000 barrels of beer annually

Sixteen thousand pounds of molton steel ere cest into the stern of the new coast deense vessel now being built at San Francisco. The cast was very successful. Amos J. Cummings, well known newspaper

nan, has been nominated by the New York Democrats to fill the vacancy in Congress aused by the death of S. S. Cox. It is reported that Central Dakota farmers are suffering from want of provisions, and it is leared that the famine of last winter will be repeated. The drouth cut off the crops.

During September of this year, the value of the beet, swine and dairy products exported from this country was \$8.819,549, and for the eleven months ending September 30, \$98,968,

will be placed gems and minerals from all over the world. C. P. Huntingdon and Jay Gould are alleged to be in a scheme to combine their railroads under one management. This will put 27,096

of the 156,000 miles of railroad in the United States into the hands of the new co. General John R. Hartranft, ex-governor of ennsylvania, and distinguished officer dur-g the civil war, died at Norristown, Pa., on

the 17th. He had been mentioned as the probable successor of Corporal Tanner as ension commissioner. It is said that all through the South the be of that land is worth more w thout the timber than with it is leading to the destruction of the forests by "deadening" or "girdling nousands of acres of fine timber being thus

destroyed annually. The statement just prepared by the Mexican foreign office shows of goods imported into that country. \$19,264,673 worth, and exports to the United States, \$31,069,626. The appar-ent balance of trade in favor of Mexico is \$11.794,953, but the difference in currency reduces it to \$2,209,067.

being held in Washington, every nation having important maritime interests being represented, except Portugal. The chief business of the commission will be to agree upon an im-proved code of marine signals, with a view to ncreased safety of navigation. Alexander Hogeland, president of an asso ciation for the care of young persons, makes the somewhat startling assertion that there are 60,000 boy tramps in the United States.

An international maritime conference is

He wants the lads taken in charge by organzed associations and put in charge of farmers who will employ them. A sneak thief in Chicago who snatched a package of \$225 from Dr. H. A. Johnson as he was about depositing it at the First National bank, alleged as the reason for his act that he was out of money, could not get work and his wife and child were starving. An investiga-

tion proved that he had told the truth. The apple crop of this State would seem to be larger than was expected, or else "every-hing goes" with the packers. A number of our State exchanges report barrels and cars cannot be secured in sufficient number to move the crop, while in other neighborhoods he fruit lies on the ground for the same

reason.

A dreadful casualty occurred at Cincinnation the lith, the breaking of a cable precipitating a car containing nine persons down an inclined plane, five of whom were instantly killed and three badly hurt. It is said there was not a fragment of the ruined car left which was not small enough so a three-year-old child could carry it with ease.

C. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., whose magnificent residence was destroyed by fire the other day, had invited the All Americas Congress—with whom he was traveling when the accident occurred—to dine with him. And he doesn't propose to go back on his invitation for a little thing like that, either. So 100 to the contract there a roof over the ruins, clearnen have thrown a roof over ed out some of the rooms, and dinner will be ready at the date named.

Hippolyte has been unanimously elected president of Hayti. It is said that part of frederick Douglas's "fine work" as U. S. president of Hayti. It is said the Frederick Douglas's "fine work" Minister to Hayti will be to convin lyte that the best interests of the Haytian republic will be best served by surrendering the control to the United States. The same dea will be broached in San Dou (inister Palmer will acres) Minister Palmer will ascertain the disposition of Spain to acquiesce in the purchase of Cuba by the United States, and the Stars and Stripes may float over the West India islands.

Pullman's Palace Car Company is evidently one of the big institutions of this country.
The annual report just made shows the value
of the manufactured products of the company
is no less than \$10,388,164 for the year, of which the car works were valued at \$8,652,746. There are 11,063 persons in the employ of the company, their wages amounting to \$6,570,345. One hundred and forty-five cars were built during the year at a cost of \$17,812 each, and worth \$985,000. The company owns 1,760

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Italy orders

The King o Stevens, the the New York plorer, has arri An explosion liery, in Staffor which killed 60 taken out we identification w

In Germany of its own o and unload ve who refused t Neither the str kindly to the sit

NEW A

FOR Berks, Victoria.

breeding, six twenty atwood

Kersley Herd PIGSF

RECI **ESSEX**

Public WEDNESDA

At 1 o'clock my flock of M ing ewes an recorded in ters' Associati

TERMSOFSALL

C. M. THORNTON, Auct

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FRIDAY, OCT COMMENCING AT 1

The offerings 20 FEMALES and Gwynne, Henrietta, \

and Strawberry and constitute one-third or four cows, five three-yes olds, three yearlings and t yearling bulls and four bu TERMS: One Year's

proved Notes at 7 per cent Conveyances to this farm louse at 12 o'clock, noon. Catalogues on applicat

JOHN C. JACKS 1889. SUMMIT

eeding of BARRE.

A very fine stock on hand for DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK

dydesdales and Clev DOOR VILLAGE, IND. Importations in June and Oct. CALL AND SEE THE

HEREFOR I have a few choice y

Bulls and Heifers

OF FINE BREEDIN reasonable. Catalogue fron. Call upon or address WM. S 89. the finest dnent. The

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standard and 239 tourist cars, and pays a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from the net earnings.

Foreign. Italy orders forty million smokeless cari-

The King of Portugal is reported on his Stevens, the man who was sent to Africa by the New York World to find Stanley, the ex-plorer, has arrived at Zanz bar without finding any trace of the party he was searching for.

An explosion occurred in the Bentilee colhery, in Staffordshire, England, on the 16th, which kil ed 60 miners. The bodies of those taken out were so frightfully burned that lentification was not possible.

In Germany the government has a method of its own of dealing with strikers. The by the authorities, who sent so diers to losd and unload vessels; and in Berlin the bakers who refused to work had their places filled by soldiers who were detailed for the purpose. Neither the strikers nor the soldiers take kindly to the situatior.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

Berks, Victoria, Poland-China Swine and Atwood Merinos.

We have for sale 45 swine, of the choicest breeding, six weeks to one and a half years old twenty atwood Merinos. Will soil reasonable or exchange for other stock. Cannot give then proper care. A yearling Durham bull from Kentucky sire and registered dam, large and fine, kind and orderly. Will sell for \$50. Now is the time to get a bargain for cash or bankable paper.

Kersley Herd of Poland-Chinas

PIGS FOR SALE of both sexes, not akin. The dams are from S. E. Shellenberger & Co thio; J. W. Williams. Indiana: Brink Bros thio; and Levi Arnold, Mich. Stres: Gen-se 0.1 439; Silver King 15021, and King's Magnat 4787; Ohio Record; and from S. E. Shellenberge Co. A nice lot of pigs. Prices reasonable

C. H. ROCKWOOD, Flint, Genesee Co., Mich

RECISTERED

ESSEX SWINE Public Sale

My farm having been divided, I have determined to offer at public sale, on my farm, near Milford, Oakland Co., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6th, At 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp, my flock of Merino sheep, cons sing of 60 breeding ew's and 18 rams. These sheep are all recorded in the Vermont Merino Sheep Breed-

vevances will be at Milford on day of sale

ADAM DIEHL. ORNTON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

"Hillside Farm,"

FRIDAY, OCT. 25, '89, and over 100 Head of Poland-China Hogs. COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

20 FEMALES and 10 MALES,

Gwynne, Henrietta, Victoria, Harriet and Strawberry Families,

and constitute one-third of the herd. There are four cows, fire three-year olds, five two year-olds, three yearlings and three heifer caives, six yearling buils and four bull caives in the lot.

TERMS: One Year's Time on Good Approved Notes at 7 per cent.

Conveyances to this farm will leave Hibbard louse at 12 o'clock, noon. Catalogues on application.

JOHN C. SHARP,

JACKSON. SUMMIT 1890.

POULTRY FARM, large and thoroughly equipped establishmen The breeding of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and SILVER WYANDOTTES A

specialty
A very fine stock on hand for fall and winter
Males, at reasonable prices. Circulars sent on
Application. Address C. F. R. BELLOWS, YPSILANTI, MICH.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays DOOR VILLAGE, IND. Importations in June and Oct.

CALL AND SEE THEM. HEREFORDS

I have a few choice young Bulls and Heifers for Sale OF FINE BREEDING

Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on application. Call upon or address WM. STEELE.

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SAVAGE & FARNUM,

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich.,

PERCHERON and FRENCH

COACH HORSES. Our stables are full of the best horses to be found in France. Our prices are low. We sell or sy terms and guarantee our horses breeders. All correspondence promptly answered. Visitors lways welcome.

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SAVAGE & FARNUM, Island Home Stock Farm, GROSSE ISLE, WAYNE CO., MICH.

J. F. SADLER & CO., LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION. New York Central Stock Yards. EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Geo. E. Brown AURORA, KANE CO., ILL.

200 Voung and Vigorous Stallions and Mares of Choicest Breeding now on hand. LARCE IMPORTATION RECENTLY ARRIVED.

I will make special prices and liberal terms to parties buying before winter. 200 High-Bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE; Deep Milking Strains, at Low Prices.

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Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses, AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Shorthorn Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. rty choice Shropshire Ram Lambs, 12 Imported Rams, and Imported and Home-Bred Ewes for e Four Imported Shire Stallions, two Imported Clydesdales and one Imported Cleveland Bay sals. All registered in both English and American Stud Books.

SHORTHORNS. A number of yearlings and bull calves for sale. Also stock bull Perl's Oxford 44536. Pronattention given correspondence.



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And ENGLISH SHIRES. quaranteed. Suyers cannot afford to p

GALBRAITH BROS. Janesville Wis.

COMBINATION SALE

AT IONIA FAIR GROUNDS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th.

12 Head Holstein-Friesian Cattle, 25 Head Merino Sheep, will be sold. No postponement on account o weather, as we can sell under cover. Sale to commence at 12 sharp. Catalogues free upon A W BISSELL, C. F. GILLMAN,

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. LARGE

English Berkshires

B. N. COOLEY,

COLDWATER, MICH. MOUND SPRING

Breeding Farm, J. W. HIBBARD, - PROPRIETOR,

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Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich. BERKSHIRE SWINE

of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in our erd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Ade-

AMERICAN MERINOS, Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit specialty. Personal inspection invited. Corespondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Several superb registered Shorthorn bulls ready for service. Prices low; terms easy. Now is the time to get the best cheap. Address A J. COOK.

PUBLIC SALE OF PURE BRED



Will be held on the farm of W. C. WIXOM, one half a mile from W xom. Mich., at the crossing of the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Michigan Air Line Division of the G. T. R. R's

Wednesday, Oct. 23d, '89, W. C. WIXOM, of Wixom, Mich. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

Shorthorn Cattle SHORTHORNS

First semi-annual Show and Sale of the Kentucky Show and Sale Association, AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, October 23d, 24th & 25th.

The Shorthorn breeders of Kentucky having organized an association for the purpose of holding a semi-annual Show and Sale of Shorthorn Cattle, will hold the first of said shows and sales at Lexington, Ky., on October 23d and succeeding days. About one hundred and thirty head of carefully selected animals will be offered, all of which will either be recorded or accepted for record in the Herd Book.

William Marfield is President of the Association, an 1 the Executive Committee is composed of the following well known breeders: A. J. Alexander, Chas. A. Renick, T. S. Moberly, E. K. Thomas, W. H. Garner, Oscar Johnson and W. W. Estill.

Catalogues containing full information will be ready October 1st, for which, and other information, address

W. W. ESTILL, Sec.,

W. W. ESTILL, Sec., LEXINGTON, Ky. Hickory Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas. YOUNG STOCK for SALE OF BOTH SEXES.

Pairs not akin can be furnished. Also some chice young boars. Stock all from the most popular families, and prices very reasonable, Address A. A. WOOD, SALINE, MICH. PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.

Stallion Young Anchorite, dappled grey, sired by Anchorite. Weighs 1,600 lbs. For particulars address J. WARRINGTON, Aurelius, Ingham Co., Mich



Shropshire Ram Lambs, DROP OF 1889.

duced rates have been obtained on all ex These Rams are all Registered, and of the most approved line of breeding. All the get of Imported Rectory Hero (3194) and all from superior imported ewes.

The lambs were dropped in February, and are all broad-loined, deep-fleshed animals, and exceptions for the superior of t

> JAMES M. TURNER. Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

Cleveland Bay Horse Company (INCORPORATED) PAW PAW, . MICH.



CLEVELAND BAYS representing the leading popular families and of great individual merit,

FOR SALE

We Shall Exhibit at State Fair and Detroit Exposition. DR. E. W. BARTRAM, Manager,

DELHI MILLS, MICH.,

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never n better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring. ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particular

W. E. BOYDEN. SELECT HERD Bates Cattle!

HAZEL RIDGE FARM, SANDWICH, ONT. The herd consists of

Oxford. Duchess. Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Kirklevington, Wild Eyes and Red Rose Families. Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or address WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor, 35 Fort Street West, Detroit.

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Represented by the following families: Barrington. Kirklevington. Tea Rose, Victoria Duchess Young Mary, Craggs, Constance, Moss Rose,

and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the five Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale. OAK HILL STOCK FARM,

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American Merino Sheep

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford. Berkshire Hogs of the most fashionable families. All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For B. J. BIDWELL.

SHORT HORNS

FOR SALE.



delicultural college Mich., breeds Shorthorns of the following named families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevingtou, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princes, Rose of Sharon and Harriet, Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 99731 heads the herd. Also Shrop-hire Sheep and Poland China Swine Stock for sale. Address Prof. E. Davenport, Supt. of the Farm.

A J. COOK, Owese, breeder of Shorthorn
A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
prices. ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, A breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesee county. P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breede A of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established is years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres pondence solicited. E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short-call a korn eattle, Clydesdale horses, Pola d-Caina hogs and Hampshire Down sheep Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the herd. April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharor and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-ly S. BURNETT & SOM, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

er of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, com-prising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-croft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tie. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CEORGE W. STUART, Grand Bianc, Gens-tage Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7. G. S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Wil liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough-bred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited.

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomons, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of lead ing tribes. Herd headed by Kirklevington S1757. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses.

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stack for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN McKAY, Romec, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

B. HAYES, Ridorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phylls, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with mp. Bidorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Perl Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. PETTINGILL, Plymouth, Wayne Co., breeder of Shorthorn catte. Bull 2d Michigan Duke at head of herd. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and will receive prompt attention. CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Shoep and Polan China swing Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELLINWOOD, Hose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n23 26

J. BARTOW, P. O. address Kast Saginaw, Michigau, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection of the herd and correspondence respectfully invited. M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder Y. of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilps, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 79667.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.)

Stock for sale. Write for prices. Jerseys. W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Petro Sign, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep.

Galloways. GEORGE COLEMAN & SONS, Howell breeders of Gailoway cattle. Stock for sale Correspondence soltcited. Visitors met at Howell when requested. si4-89-1y GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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sale. Correspondence invited.

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Devons.

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EDWIN PHELPS, Mapie Place Farm, Poutiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle of moppular strains. Waxwork 6330 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prioces. HORSES.

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High class Jersey cattle. Holstein cattle.
Small Yorkshire swine. Stock for sale. Address
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BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Sniawas see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Fs. wamo, Ionis Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Foland China Swine.. Stock for sals. Correspondence solicited, TEVARTS SMITTH, Ypsiants, breeder of the.

• oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon
Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed
ing, tog ther with recent selections from some a
the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasic
lasticus.

S. WOOD, Saline Washtenaw Co. Treads of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. W. MILLS, Maple ave. Stock Farm. Sa lina, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermoni resistered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram reerless at head of flock Also bree ez of Po-laud China swine. Correspondence solicited.

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co, Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merino sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont Correspondence solicited. SHORT & HARRINGTON, breeders Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Corre-pondence solicited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Rams sired by Diamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old.

Shropshire Sheep. A FLOCK SECOND TO NONE-Cheap as A the cheapest, quality considered. All stock registered. Imp. ram Michigan at the head. Address E. D. Sabin, Hudson, Mich.



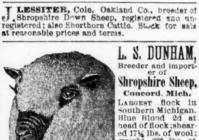
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11y21-88 W. J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich. L.W. &O. BARNES.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Rain Chief, bred by Min on, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection invited. GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Bread er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock sale. Write for particulars.

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Shropshire sheep of registered stock. A
few ram lambs from Buffalo Bill at reduced rates
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L. S. DUNHAM. Breeder and import Shrepshire Sheep, Concord. Mich.

Concord Mich.
Langest flock in
Southern Michigan.
Blue Blood 2d at
head of flock sheared 17½ lbs. of wool;
weight, 275 lbs. at
two years old. Reduced rates by express. MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

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VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y

HOGS.-Poland-Chinas.

A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale A. LIMBECK. Dowagiac, Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland-Chinas. Herd took first prize in each class competing for, also sweepstakes at Michigan State Fair, 1888. Recorded in Ohio P. C. R. Pigs not akin for sale.

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My breeding stock all records in both the Ohio and America Poland-China Records. GEO. I. STRACHAN, Palo, Mich., breeder of registered Poland-China swine. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. Special \$21-6m

REENWOOD STOCK FARM. Poland-China swine a specialty. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL. Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. 314-89-ly W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale, Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

L. ALLEN, Palo, Mich., breeder of regis-for sale from prize winners at the State Fair. Special rates by express. Write for prices. WILL GREEN, Pontlac, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orchard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. F. CONFAD. Wacousta. Mich., breederof ROBE (T. S. Ve., Spring Wester Stock Farm, Plers n. Mintee in Co., breeder of registered Poland-Community, Write for prices. NEIL FRAN IS. Oakwond, Oakland Co., needer of Poand-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Correspondence solicited.

T G. ADAMS, Shelbyville, Mich., breeder of first-class registered Poland China swine. Won highest laurels at Grand Rapids Fair. Write for prices. 65-3m TRUE BROTHERS, armais, Macount Co-breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices Berkshires & Suffolks

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Chester-Whites. A. H. WARREN. Ovid, breeder of improved.
Chester White swine. All stock eligible to registry. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.
Correspondence solicited. al7-89-6m RANK KALEY, Portland, breeder of choicest strains of Chester-White swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

Small Yorkshires.

M. HILBERT, North Lansing, Clinton
Co., Mich breeder of Small Yorkshire
pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded Stock for sale. my30-ly Wolverine Stock Farm!

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American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. VERNON, - - MICH. I began breeding Poland-Ch'na swine in 1886.

My purchases have all been from the herd of the W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever. I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes' Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success.

Pigs not jei5-tf



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Challenge Herd of Poland China Swins.

Also Breeder of Victoria Swine. Terms on application. All stock eligible to registry. This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 8441, Anson Nc. 10479, Jeny Lind No. 23508, and Pride of the Valley No. 10122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Ohio Record. One hundred March and April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. Special rates by express.



Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and see stered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. eg stered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and est bred herds in the State, and has taken more pest bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past ive years than any other berd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-odged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot fyoung boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.



Todd Improved Chesters have been crowned king in the Show Ring.
On the farm with a been a very fine flock of Shropshire sheep. For a creular containing fail particulars address S. H. TODD, Wakeman. O Todd Improved Chesters

Berkshire, Poland-China & Victoria Pigs FOR SALE. At the FLINT RIVER HERD.

We have a fine bunch of spring pigs, either sex. Several yearling boars and sows. We have pigs of all ages and of the three above breeds. You can buy pigs from us for less money now that any other time of year. We can't fessed more than 160 and we have that many and more coming. Come and see us if possible; if not address

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several families and different ages, for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue on application. Call and see them or write for particulars. WM. STEELE, IONIA, MICE Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Cole, Oakland Co., Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONER Sales made in any parts of Unite States or Canada. Terms reasonable and made known on application.

OLDFIELD & BINGHAM, Breeders and Shippers of Pure High Class Poultry, Cedar Springs Mich. White Leghorus. Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorus. Black Spatish, Silver and White Wyandottes. Langshans, B. B. R. Game and Black African Banams. Twenty prize

A Good Lot to Select From and of Various Families.

Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elisabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharton cows. Also a few cows and heiters. Reliable catalogues always on hand fer distribution.

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Forty Shropshire ewes; twenty registered and twenty unregistered; also Shropshire rams. All at reasonable prices and terms. J. A. MANN, Kalamasoo, Mich.

TENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich., Pure Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special rates by express. Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Zack 4494 in use.

C. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live to stock and general auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. Good references.

not stand side by side in the narrow space

between the edge of the platform and the

Poetry.

BLINDFOLD

What do we know of the world as we grow Do the ye rs, that still the hear beats, quicken

the drowsy eyes; At twenty we thought we knew it-the world

there, at our feet; We thought we had found its bitter, we knew we had found its sweet. Now, at 'orty and fifty, what do we make of the

There in her sand she crouches, the Sphinx, with her grev wings furled,

Soul of a man I know not; who knoweth, can

And what can I read of fate, even of self I have learned so we'l?

Heart of a woman I know not; how should I ope to know. I that am foiled by a flower, or the stars of the

I that have never guessed the mind of the bright-Whomeven the dull rocks cheat, and the whirl

win i's aw ul word? Let me loosen the fillet of clay from the shut

For life is a blindfold game, and the Voice from view is hid I face him as best as I car, still groping here

For the hand that has touched me lightly, the Well, I declare him my friend-the friend of the

see his face! But 'tis much, though I grope in blindness, the Voice that is bid from view

May be heard, may be even loved, in a dream - Edward Rowland Sill.

SIXTY AND SIX; OR, A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Light of the morning Dirling of dawning. Blithe little, lithe little daughter of mine! While with thee ranging Sure I'm exc anging

Sixty of my years for six years like thine Wings cannot vie w th thee, Lightly I fly with the Tay as the thi-tle-down over the lea: Life s al magic,

Played as thou playest it daily with me. Floating and ringing

Comes when the light comes, like that of the birds. List to the play of it

That is the way of it; All's in the music and naught in the words-Glad or grief laden, Schubert or Haydn, Rallad of Erin or merry Scotch lay

Like an evangel Brought from sky-nursery stealing away

Surely I know it, Artist nor poet Tresses my treasure of jubilant hours. Sorrows, what are they! Nearer or far, they

Vanish in sunshine like dew from the flowers Years, I am gla 1 of them ! Won d that I had of them

More and jet more, while thus mingled wit Age, I make light of it! Fear not the sight of it,

Time's but our pla mate, whose toys are divine - homas Wentworth Higginson.



A MODERN P TRUCH.O.

I remembered him passing back and forth between his room, and chapel, and recitation at college. There was always the same serious, it is red look, a look in which, to those No, I had laid the plan and I would carry it who knew him best, who understood his eccentric views and absurd methods, there was servant placed before me a smoking joint. I

a new company came to town he would be tle drum. Somehow it struck me that I was found among its audiences from the first to the last. He would rather see a bad play again of all that was at stake, and began my arrive at the conclusion that she must sooner than no play at all; and when he was not at the theatre, he read plays. Notwithstanding his peculiarities, all of his set loved him. He was kind-hearted, impulsive, generous. His face was a mirror for his feelings, and no one ever saw it reflect aught except what was ingenuous. This was the man I had parted from, five years before, upon leaving

Now he was a new man-a new man, and yet the same old P-ter Brown. He was married. He had just entertained me at dinner. The wife, a decided looking little woman, sat at the board, plainly its mistress. There was no wine; and when we left the take, we all left it together, and without a

sasheton of the odor of tobacco. Ne had chatted perhaps half an hour in the drawing room, when Peter rose and, signaling me to follow him, led the way up three flights of stairs to a little chamber with but one window. All the furniture it contained was two easy chairs, a table, and a cupboard hanging against the wall. The door closed, Peter drew a long sigh. Then he went to the cupboard and took out a

bottle, some glasses, and a box of cigars. "Come Peter," I said, lighting a weed he gave me, and throwing myself back in the cushions, "tell me all about it."

"About what?" "I see that conviviality is restricted i your house. I am curious to know why."

His expression was sad. "Madam objects?" I queried. "Madam objects." He cast a rueful glance around the apartment

"And like a good husband you submit." "Yes; I submit."

"And gracefully?"

There was some hesitation "My submission was not exactly graceful,

originally." "Well, tell me about it."

He lit his pipe and began to relate an attempt which for originality and ingenuity had never been equaled by any of his extremely remarkable freaks while in college.

You remember how fond I used to be of the theatre? Well, I've got over that, but it took a terrible experience to cure me. Of Having finished my dinner and tossed off a all the plays ever put on the stage my favor- pony of brandy to put a capper on my courits used to be "The Taming of the Shrew." To me, Petruchio's method of curing his to find my wife quite calm. She was ready wife's temper, by feigning to be more violent than she, was a model of eleverness, and before I was old enough to have a wife I vowed that, if she should be a shrew, I would rising, stood in the east large and round.

be a Petruchio. I first met my wife at a tennis party. She ed. It is full to-night, I think."

was my partner, and looked very pretty in a loose tennis jacket, a striped shirt, and a jaunty cap. With me it was one of those cases when a man's heart files right out of this time of day." his bosom like a tennis ball from a racket, and lights on a girl. We played very well together, and were neck and neck with our opponents near the end of the game, when a foul ball was served to my partner, which she sent back.

"That's foul!" I exclaimed. "What do you mean?" she asked sharply. "It fell out of the court."

" No such thing." "I beg pardon," I replied, politely; looked so to me."

"I'll be obliged if you'll play your own you could at least tell the sun from the game and let me play mine," she returned | moon." angrily.

"I beg pardon." I touched my hat apologetically and the game went on.

There was something about the barefaced assurance and dictatorial manner of the proceeding that attracted my attention. Some how I became dazzled by the girl's angry eyes. I could see nothing but a pretty face, a petite figure, a striped shirt and a jounty cap. I went away from the tennis party with made by Mrs. Brown's little brother, conthe little termagant buzzing about in my tained a trace of irony. thoughts like a bumble bee among the hollyhocks. I secured an introduction to her father's house; quarreled with her at my first call made it up on the second by retracting everything I had said; found myself cut by her a few days after; apologized for some-And oh, that the game were over, and I might thing I had not done; tried in every way I could think of to please her, and finally wife's voice mingling with the clatter of found myself madly in love with a girl who dishes on hard mahogany. promised, if I should win her, to make my life a pandemonium.

I went on a trip to be gone a month, to try and forget her, but returned in a week thoroughly convinced that I couldn't get on without her. I proposed. She would probably the dining room and then sent me word that have refused me had not her father told her she would remain all night with her mother. that he wouldn't have a man for a son-in-law This was an avenue that I had not thought who "languished under such a theatrical of. I winced. There was nothing for me drawl." That settled it. I was accepted.

There was nothing for me but a life of misery with a stubborn, quarrelsome woman. At least, so it seemed to me. No man could live in peace with her unless he could break her. But could I do this? I thought of Petruchio, and sat down and read over "The Taming of the Sbrew" for the bundredth time. I noticed that Petruchio first got the lady into his power and then commenced his training. I resolved to be married at once.

The next day I went to my lady love and told her that, owing to business engagements which would require my absence, it would be impossible for me to claim her within a year. She informed me that, unless I could find it convenient to claim her the next week, could look elsewhere for a partner. I had scored one point. I accepted the terms and we were married.

We went through the honeymoon pleas antly, for I determined not to cross her in anything, waiting till we should be comfortably settled at home in the house her father had given her, in the same street in which he lived, and only a few blocks away. Then I proposed to commence a modern instance of the taming of the shrew.

The honeymoon ended and we arrived at home. I had hired the cook myself and, by promising a large reward, had secured her to my plan. It was understood that she was not to give my wife food without my permiso starve her into su but I thought I'd try it with the other

We sat down to our first dinner at home My wife sat opposite me, looking so pretty. so exceptionally good natured, that my heart almost failed me. After all, wouldn't it be better to wait until sae would provoke me out. All our future depended upon it. The took up the carving knife and wetted it on He had been devoted to the stage. When the steel savagely. My heart beat like a ketabout to make a fcol of myself; but I thought

"Jane," I burst out suddenly, addressing the servant, "what's the matter with this

" Nothing, sir, that I knowef," Jane an swered, opening her eyes.

"The meat is burned," I exclaimed, feigning anger which I didn't feel. "Take i To say that my wite was astonished wouldn't alone indicate her feelings or her appearance. She turned deathly pale.

"Take it away," I repeated. By this time my wife had partially r overed her equanimity. I expected every moment to feel the decoration of fragmentary glass about my brow. I was disappoint-

"Take it away, Jane," she said, in a soft

I was delighted. It was plain that she had seen an evidence of will power that she daren't oppose. With difficulty controlling my agitation I rose from the table. My wife followed me into the drawing room. I passed on into the hall, and taking my hat and stick turned toward her and

"I am going out. I will return at 8. We will then keep our engagement at you father's."

She stood looking at me; her face betoken ing alternate wonder and amusement, with an occasional shade of anxiety. Then there came a sudden spasmodic little laugh, followed by as sudden a flash of lightning in the eyes. Had I delayed a moment the storm would have burst. But I didn't delay. I went out and shut the door after

I went directly to my club. Taking my old seat in the dining room 1 ordered a good dinner and a bottle of wine. I felt that thus far all had gone as could be expected. The ball was opened. My wife was at home and no dinner. I was at the club with plenty to eat and a bottle of excellent Chateau Margaux. By the time I had drained the last glass I felt quite equal to the remainder of the ordeal before me, and resolved firmly not to depart one iota from my mode Petruchio. age, I returned to my work. I was surprised to go with me to her father's. She quietly took my arm and we walked slowly up the street. It was about dusk. The full moon,

"How large the moon looks," she remark

"The moon?" "Yes, the moon. I said the moon." "It's the sun. The moon never shines at

"Oh, is it?" Her tone didn't imply conviction. "I tell you that's the sun," I blustered

Do you mean to contradict me. There was an ominous pause. "Oh, no; I wouldn't think of contradicting such an astronomical prodigy. "Or course it's the sun." Her tone made me

"Then I say it's the moon." "Do you? I knew when I married you that you weren't bright, but I supposed

The conversation terminated at this point. I was not getting on, and was glad when, a few moments later, we reached her father's house. We were received with open arms, of course. "How well you both look!" and Did you find everything comfortable at home?" and "Was the dinner nicely served?" "You must be like two kittens on a feather pillow." 1 think this last remark,

Two cats, I thought. No sooner were their greetings over, and we had kissed and been kissed all round, than my wife and her mother disappeared.

" What's that?" I asked myself. From the dining room, separated from where we were only by a door, I heard my

I leaned hack in my chair a trifle discouraged. The starvation part of my plan was surely a failure. But then I hadn't counted much on that.

Mrs. Brown spent the whole evening in to do but go home alone. I did so, and went to bed-less hopeful than I had been since the commencement of hostilities.

The next evening when I returned from ousiness I found my wife at home and in the hands of a dressmaker. She had been provided with an elaborate trousseau; but one dress, designed to be worn on her reception days, had been left unfinished. She was standing before the mirror in the gown, the skirt of which the dressmaker was arranging to hang more evenly. I advanced and took in despondency and repentance. I began the fabric between my thumb and finger.

"What rotten stuff is this?" I asked. "Ic's silk, sir," faltered the dressmaker.

"Silk? This silk?" " Costly silk, sir,"

"It's a base imitation. A mixture of poor silk and cotton. And this?" "Lace, sir."

"Do you tell me this is lace? My wife shall wear no such stuff. She must be dressed as becomes her matchless beauty."

My wife stood staring at me in mute won der. Was it fear or anger that first blanched her cheek and then flushed it hot as fire? I shuddered at the first word she should speak. But it was not spoken. Beckoning to the dressmaker to follow her, she strode out of the room, and passing into the

adjoining chamber locked the door. I descended to the dining room. It was was dinner time and I was very hungry. 1 waited for an hour for my wife to come down sion. I didn't rely much on this part of the and dine. I waited in vain. At last I resolved to dine alone.

> "Get me a bottle of wine, Jane," I said to the maid. " Madam has it under lock and key,

I need not report to you the familiar little word I used to express my displeasure. I took my hat and went to the club and dined there. I sat alone at my table thinking over the situation. It had been the morning and was now the evening of the second day,

and somehow I didn't feel that it was good. I went home at twelve midnight. I was tired and sleepy, but purposely delayed so that my wife might have time to think-to or later come to me vanquished and beg for terms. Then I proposed to take her to my arms, explain my strange conduct and bid her be a dutiful wife, whereupon all such evidences of my displeasure would be avoid ed in future. When I went upstairs I found our bedroom door locked and bolted. I had I went to another room. It was locked.

especially arranged it myself for safety against burglars, an ! knew I couldn't force it. I must either beg to be let in or stay out. The former would be fatal; the latter I did. tried another and another; all were locked. aroused the servants and demanded the keys. They were all in madam's possession I went down into the library. I had turned out the lights when I went up, and it was pitchy dark. I stumbled over the coal cuttle and fell, striking my head on a share corner of the mantel. Throwing myself on

to a sofa I caught he flow of blood in my handkerchief. I laid awake all night and fell asleep after daylight. I was awakened by my wife in the morn ing opening the library windows. I saw the bloody handkerchief lying on the floor, and caught it up in time to prevent her perceiv-

"Did you rest well, my dear?" she ask-There was a modulation in her voice which I dreaded more than harshness. It madden ed me. I was really angry now, and it required no acting to play my part. Without noticing her I arose and went up stairs and made my tollet. Then I passed down and out of the house to get my breakfast at the

As I sat eating my chop and sipping my coffee—of double strength—I required it—I ford's Magazine. made up my mind that before the day wa over I must either conquer or be conquered. I had not thus far been eminently success ful, but I reasoned that women are weaker than men, and if my wife felt the strain as she would not be able to hold out another day. When I went home to dinner at five secret of life, we are persuaded, is to know o'clock I resolved to take advantage of any excuse to be violent, and be as violent as possible. As I opened the front door with my latch key I saw my wife standing in the | than in the matter of diet. There is no adparlor. She had been out and had not yet | vice so commonly given to the ailing man of removed her hat and gloves. I remembered Petruchio's attack on his wife's cap. Here cise, and there is perhaps none which leads

was my chance. "What have you on your head?" I asked

harshly. "My bonnet, dear."

"It doesn't become you."

storm she must see was brewing, she would at least take off the obnoxious hat and lay so great that he will be tempted to repair it Uncle Prickett's for your wedding trip, en? it on the table. She did no such thing, but stood regarding me with the same mute wonmen who use their brains much soon learn der as during my former efforts. Again and again I demanded the hat's removal, but realtation, the glow of exuberant health which ceived nothing in reply but a cold stare. At last, giving way to all the violence I felt and favorable to study. The exercise such men a good deal I did not feel, I raised my stick, need is the exercise that rests, not that and, sweeping it sidewise, laid the hat, a mass of velvet and feathers without form and which tires. They need to wash their brains void, at the other end of the room. gentle play the muscles that have been lying

What followed was so sudden, so unexpected, so singular, that I never could distinctly remember how it occurred. At any rate, at a call from my wife, two men entered from another room and seized me by the arms. One was my own brother and the other my wife's cousin.

"Wnat does this mean?" I asked dumfounded.

"Take him to the third story back room," my wife said calmly to my captors. "We will keep him there till we know how the disease turns. If he isn't better to-morrow we shall have to send him to an asylum." My Goo! she thought I was insane.

"My dear," I cried. "Take him away."

"My dear, you don't mean-Arthur-Tom-"Don't mind what he says; he's not re

soonsible," By this time I was at the first landing. 1 struggled but it was of no avail. My captors were both strong men and carried me to the

"Go in there," said one of them, pushing Mrs. Aikin, dolefuly, as she looked around me into the room, from which every article the disordered kitchen. "And the cream of furniture had been removed. "You

can't hurt yourself there. Stop; let me search | all spoiling for the lack of some one to churn, and the young turkeys all down with the pip, He took my pocket knife to make sure I and the white calf sing, and me tied, hand could do myself no injury with it, and then | and foot, like this!"

shut the door and locked it from the out Locked up for a lunatic in my own hous

and by my own bride! I stood in the middle of the room-there was nothing to sit on-and commenced to think. I cursed every character I had ever Le r. I cursed Othello-I cursed them all. But when I came to Petruchio it seemed that my curses shot out with all the vivid viru lence of the rays of an electric light. I passed three bours in a state of mortification and disappointment, and three hours more weeks." to get hungry. Nothing since breakfast, and it was now eleven p. m. I peeped through the keyhole and saw my wife's cousin guarding me.

"I want something to eat," I called. " No orders for it," he replied.

Great heavens! Was my wife going to starve me? I ran over my conduct to her since we had returned from our wedding trip, and remembered with horror my efforts to starve her.

It took me just one hour under the reduc ing influence of an empty stomach to make up my mind to capitulate "Call Mrs. Brown," I called to my keep-

er. I heard him pass the word to the maid below. A light step was on the staircase, a quiet but determined voice to the attendant, "You

the bread in big, irregular chunks. may go now, Arthur; much obliged." Then he same voice to me: "What is it, dear?"

"I've had enough of this," I replied gruff-

Are you better?

" I haven't been sick." She paused a while. She was evidently

"Is your brain quieter?" she asked.

"Oh, bother! Let me out." "You seem more rational. I do hope you won't have another attack."

has to be done, Jonas!" "Come, come," I said, trying to assume trifle of unconcern. "Let's have no more peared at the top of the celtar stairs, like the "I am not quite sure it would be safe to good genii coming up through the stage release you yet."

To this I made no reply. I waited. "I want to ask you," she continued presntly, "if you are convinced of the folly of our proceeding?"

"Well-yes. I think I can say that I am, "And you won't do so any more?"

"Not during my present happy alliance with you." "That's very sweet of you. And you'll attend to your business and let me manage

" Now promise me three things." "What are they?" "First, to go with me to church regular-

I groaned. "I promise." "Second, no wine on our table ever." Oh Lord! "I promise."

"Taird, no smoking below the third tory." Thank heaven, that's three. "I promise,"

"Now, my dear, if I let you out will you e good and not do so any more?"

"Open the door. I've had enough of this She turned the key. I stepped out and she threw her arms about my neck and covered

my face with kisses. That was the end of calves, and the vegetable garden-I sold \$3 my playing Petruchio. "Peter," I asked after he had finished is this the room of your confinement?" can look after it, odd times; and your old

"Yes; it was stipulated at the time that I vas to be afterwards free only here." "Your effort was not very wise." "Not wise?" he asked, much hurt at the remark. "Then what has the world for two centuries seen in 'The Taming of the Shrew'

to admire? Was Petruchio a fool?" "I give it up."-F. A. Mitchell, in Bel-

The Secret of Life.

Bacon says: "Discern of the coming on

of years, and think not to do the same things

body. He cannot burn the candle at both

ends, and the attempt to do so will almost

of year to get married in!" still, for age will not be defied," Half the "Are you sure you're doing a wise thing, Letty?" said old Eben Hooper, when his when we are grown old; and it is the half daughter showed him her wedding dress with most hardly learned. It is more hardly learned, moreover, in the matter of exercise blushing pride. "Why not, father?" middle age as the advice to take more exer

"Those Aikins have the name of being very Jonas is only getting married to save the expense of a hired girl." him into so many pitfalls. This is particu-"I think he likes me," said Letty, shyly. larly the case with the brain-workers. The man who labors his brain must spare his 'And I'm awfully sorry for his poor rheu-

matic mother." "I guess you'd better keep your pity for inevitably result in his lighting it in the yourself," observed Mr. Hooper, shrewdly.

middle to boot; the waste of tissue will be "By all accounts, you need it! Going to by the use of a too generous diet. Most Well, it's a pleasant part of the country, I dare say you'll like it." for themselves that the sense of physical ex-Uncle Prickett was a leather-complexioned old man, with keen, black eyes, and sharp, comes from a body strung to its full powers yellow teeth, like those of an elderly monkey. by continuous and severe exercise is not He gave them a cordial welcome.

hat's a pretty little wife o' yours Mr Aikin," said he. "And as smart as steel, too, though she is my niece!" with the fresh air of heaven, to bring into "Yes," said Jonas, with modest exulta-

tion, "I calculate she'll be helpful like around the farm. We need a stirrin' woman at

idle while the head worked. Nor is it only

to this class of laboring humanity that the

advice to take exercise needs reservations.

The time of violent deligners can passes, and

the effort to protract it beyond its natural

touch has been lost the struggle to regain it

can add but sorrow to the labor. Of this

our doctor makes a cardinal point; but per-

thent as his warning may be to the old, for

whom indeed he has primarily compounded

his elixir vita it is yet more pertinent to

men of middle age, and probably it is more

most of the mi-chief is done. The old are

mmon y resigned to their lot; out few men

hey are no longer young .- Mac Millan's

will c nsent without a struggle to own that

JONAS' WEDDING-TRIP.

"I never thought to come to this," said

"Don't fret, mother," said Jonas, who,

after a most clumsy and man-like fashion,

was frying p tatoes over the fire. "It'll all

"It can't all come right," said Mrs. Aikin

erking out the words between the spa-m-

of rheumatism. "Everything will go to

rack and ruin. On, dear, Jonas, you'll have

to hire help. The men are coming next

week to cut down the grass in the forty-ac.e

nedder-four of 'em, and all expecting to

be boarded here, and the doctor says it'll be

a chance if I get back my strength in six

"I can put 'em off, mother," suggested

"And spoil the finest hay crop we've

ever growed," said Mrs. Aikin. "That will

never do. Hared help is the only way out of

"I don't know of anyone to be hired,

aid Jonas, dishing up his potatoes in a way

that struck a chill to his mother's heart.

'There's Pnebe Potter, but she asks \$2 a

"She must be crazy," said Mrs. Aikin

Twelve shillings is an exorpitant price for

"Mrs. Hopkins had her once. She's a

Jonas was silent; his resources had evi

dently reached their limit. He began to cut

"Thioner, Jonas, thinner!" cried his

pigs keep up; they know it is past their reg-

ular feeding time, as well as though they

"I guess the pigs'll keep," observed

hilosophical Jonas, trudging slowly down

stairs after a pat of butter. Mrs. Alkin

moved uneasily in her chair, and uttered a

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! we never can get

along this way," mused she. "Something

The curly head and sunburned face ap-

"Look here, Jonas-you must get mar-

Jonas set the butter-plate down on the

"Me!" said he. "Good Lord, mother!

he exclaimed, "what are you thinking of?"

"Wny, I don't see any better arrange

ment," said Mrs. Aikin. "You're twenty-

six, and I'm gettin' feebler and more good-

for-nothin' every day. There ain't no gal

we can hire short of twelve shillings a week.

A wife would come a great deal cheaper,

Jonas-and she wouldn't want no clothes

for a year, at least-and she'd sort o' take

an interest, and do lots of things a hired help

wouldn't undertake! There's Letty Hooper

Jonas, she's a right smart, stirring gal, and

Jones whistled! The idea commended it-

self to him, on further reflection, as eminent-

"It might be better economy," remarked

"Of course it would," said Mrs. Aikin

'There's the new rag carpet ready for the

oom and the spring house-cleanin' not at-

tended to yet, and all the milk and butter,

and the turkeys and goslings, and the young

worth of green peas out of the garden last

year; and there's no sense in hiring a man

to make a garden when any smart woman

clothes need attending to, and my new al-

paca dress ain't made yet, and-why, la, me

there's work for three wo nen, at least,

about the place! Go and see Letitia Hoop-

er this very afternoon before Nat. Bellet gets

Jonas Aikin came home at 10 o'clock that

night and told his mother that Letty Hooper

"Good!" said Mrs. Aikin. " Now we'll

get something done about the premises

can, my son, it's an awful inconvenient time

the start of you!" she added.

had accepted him.

any girl to expect. No one can earn it."

slow as old time, and untide at that."

Magazine.

come right.'

Jonas, cheerfully.

"Euretta Clay."

week."

" Yes."

floor in the pantomine.

table with a bang.

as pretty as a picter."

ly practicable.

"Not too helpful, I hope," said Uncle Prickett.

span is as dangerous as it is ridiculous. "Look here," said Uncle Prickett. Some men, through nature or the accident of "Sir," stammered Jonas. fortune, will of course be able to keep touch "Fond of her, eh?" questioned Uncle of it longer than others; but when once the Prickett.

"E .?" said Jonas.

"You bet I am!" Jonas promptly re sponded. "Then don't murder her!"

" Murder her?" "Look here again." And Uncle Prickett

draw Jonas toward the window. "D'ye see necessary. It is in the latter period that the churchyard over there on the hill?" Jonas shivered. "Yes," said he, "I see it. Them white

> stones gleaming through the trees, ain't "My wife lies there," said Uncle Prickett. " indeed!" said Jonas, a little uneasily.

"I killed her," said Uncle Prickett. Jonas started back. "Don't look at me that way," said Uncle Prickett. "I didn't stab her, nor poison her. I loved her, young man, just as well as you love your wife. And yet-I killed

done?" Jonas stared at him. Had the man gone

Crazy? "Work!" said Uncle Prickett, "Hard work! We were proud of the farm and of the dairy. We liked to take premiums at the county fairs. We added up our bank account every night. Jenny was as anxious to save money as I was. She rose at three o'clock in the morning, and sat up sewing until 11 at night. Well, here's the farm, and there's the bank account; but Jenny lies buried under the biggest gray shaft on yonder side hid. She died the day before her twenty-ninth birthday, and I knew just as well as if a coroner's inquest had said so that I had been the cause of her death."

"No, no!" pleaded Jonas. "Don't say

"As sure as I stand here," said Uncle Prickett. "I should have been careful of her. A woman ain't a machine. I should have cherished her-ain't that what the marriage service says? -instead of letting her work herself into a decline. What sort o' good do you suppose all that money does me now? She ain't here to share it with What does she take people for, I wonder? me. Now you know what I mean, young

> went out of the room. "Letty," he said to his niece, who was gathering the first ripe raspberries that grew on the sunny garden wall, "I've been giving your husband a word of advice. I've been telling him he mustn't let you work

your-elf to death, like your Aunt Jenny mother. "Oo, dear, what a squedling them | did." " Did you think he needs advice, Uncle Prickett?"

"All youn It was on a Saturday night when Jonas brought his bride home. Mrs. Green, the nearest neighbor, had been helping around the house, and had prepared a savory supper. The evening meal was scarcely concluded, when a wagon drove up to the door, and out stepped a stout Welsh girl, with a their demands.

"Wno's this?" said Mrs. Aikin, viewing thirteenth day the first and most obstina

bundle under her arm and a yellow cotton | wretched heart broken women and the

the new arrival with disfavor. "It's the hired help," Jonas answered.

"The hired help! Why, I thought you'd got married to-" " The fact is, mother," said Jonas, kindly, 'I've sort o' changed my mind about some things. You've most killed yourself with hard work. You never would have got this rheumatism fastened on you if you hadn't to do it. New Englanders, as a general stuck to it you'd whitewash the cellar yourself that damp spell in May, and I mean Letty shall start on a different platform. We ain't rich, but we can aff rd to live comfortable and I don't mean my wife shall loss her round cheeks and fresh color. She'll find enough to do without turning into a England people think more deeply that they drudge; and so I've hired Joan Llannis for a

Mrs. Aikin uttered a hollow groan. "I do believe you've gone crazy," said she. "We shall go to the poor-house to

gether.' But they did not. Joan L'annis proved a domestic treasure, especially as nurse-inchief to the poor old rheumatic invalid. Letty was an excellent manager, and Mrs. Aikin was unwillingly forced to confess that everything throve under her administration, and that the hired girl's wages was the best investment Jonas had ever

the shoulders is to enlarge the langs. - F.
L. Pattee, in Journal of Education. At the year's end Jonas celebrated the anniversary of his, wedding day by taking Letty up to Prickett Falls again. "Look at her, Uncle Prickett!" said he

See her red cheeks and her dimples Haven't 1 taken your advice?" very best of actors require prompting occa-"You have," said Uncle Prickett, "and sionally, and so it is with the functional parts I'm glad of it. And I often think of two

lines I once read in one of Jenny's old poetry of our bodies, they sometimes require prepart

"'Evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as want of heart!" "That's as true as gospel," said Jonas likin.—New York Ledger.

A Hunger Strike in a Siberian Prison. Hurry up the wedding as soon as ever you In the September part of his Siberian series Mr. George Kennan gives the follow ing account of a prison revolt among the ex-

A few days later—about the middle of July-all the rest of the State criminals were brought cack th the political prison at the Lower Diggings, where they were put inhard. And Mrs. Green, their neighbor, says to new and much smaller cells that had been made by erecting partitions in the original kameras in such a manner as to divide each of them into thirds. The effect of this change was to crowd every group of seven or eight men into a cell that was so nearly filled with the sleeping platform as to have no room for locomotion. Two men could to any address upon receipt of price.

wall, and the occupants of the cen were nerefore compelled to sit or lie all day on the plank nares without occupation for either minds or bodies. No other reply was nade to their petitions and remonstrances han a threat from Knalturin that if they did not keep quiet they would be flogged. With a view to intimidating them Knatturin even sent a surgeon to make a physical examination of one political, for the avowed purpose of ascertaining whether his state of health was such that he could be flogged without endangering his life. This was the last straw. The wretched State criminals, deprived of exercise, living under "dungeon conditions," poisoned by air laden with the stench of excrement buckets, and finally threatened with the whip when they complained, could endure no more. They resolv. ed to make that last desperate protest against cruelty which is known in Russian prisons as a "golodofka," or "hunger strike." They sent a notification to Major Khalturin that their life had finally become unendurable, that they preferred death to such an existence, and that they should refuse to take food until they either perished or forced the government to treat them with more humanity. No attention was paid to their notification, but from that moment not a mouthful of the food that was sent to their cells was touched. As day after day passed the stillness of death gradually settled down upon the prison. The st rving convicts, too weak and apathetic even to talk to one another, lay in rows, like dead men, upon the plank sleeping platforms, and the only sounds to be heard in the building were the footsteps of the sentries, and now and then the incoherent mutterings of the ilsane. On her. Do you want to know how it was the fifth day of the "golodofka" Major Knalturin, convinced that the hunger strike was sérious, came to the prison and asked the convicts to state definitely upon what terms they would discontinue their protest. They replied that the conditions of their life were unbearable, and that they should continue their self-starvation until the excement buckets were taken out of their cells. until they were permitted to have books and to exercise daily in the open air, until they were allowed to direct the expenditure of their money for better food and better clothing than were furnished by the Government, and until he (Khalturin) gave them a solemn assurance that none of them should be flogged. The commandant told them that the talk about flogging was nonsense; that there had never been any serious intention of resorting to the whip, and that, if they would end their strike, he would see what could be done to improve the material conditions of their life. Not being able to get any positive assurances that their demands would be complied with, the prisoners continued their "golodotka." On the tenth day the state of affairs had become alarming. All of the starying men were in the last stages of physical prostration, and some of them seemed to be near death. Count Demitri Tolstoi, the Min-And Uncle Prickett turned on his heel and

starving men and assured them, on his

that if they would end the hunger strike

vould do everything in his power to s

ises of the commandant finally broke down the resolutions of the politicals, and on the

Round Shoulders or Square?

Round shoulders are a deformity, detract

ing from one's manly or womanly appear

ance, and from the power of a good presence

They can be cured, if one is not too indolent

thing, have their eyes fixed upon the ground

when they walk. Watch a stream of people

returning from church. Two-thirds will

have their eyes glued to the pavement, as

their whole interest was wrestling with the

problem of creation. Is it because New

look down? Look again at the percentage

of round shoulders. I think it can be safely

said that New Englanders are the most round

Try walking first with your eyes bent upo

he ground, then with them raised to a level,

and notice how peceptibly the shoulders are

thrown back. Keed your head up when you

walk, is the first rule for straightening round

shoulders. Then straighten yourself, throw

back your shoulders and take deep, long breaths frequently, exhalling the air slow-

Round shoulders mean weakness, and in

lenty of breathing capacity. To straighten

All the World's a Stage

and to enable every one to act his part well

needs that he shall be in perfect health. The

ing. A sluggish liver, impaired digestion or

weak stomach, if taken in time, only need a

little prompting to set them right, but if neg-

necessitate a physician's care. An article

that has, comparatively speaking, been but

recently introduced in America, is by far the

best little prompter for all the aforementioned

cases. We refer to Beecham's Pills, a staple

article in England, baving been before the

British public for over fifty years and already

in great demand in every other English speak-

ing country throughout the world. These

pills are really a wonderful medicine, arouing and strengthening the system and promp

ing and strengthening the system and picture in gevery organ to the proper performants part. It has recensly been shown they are nine times more used in Enghan any other patent medicine and haviargest sale of any in the world. In they are the World's Medicine. No hon America need be without this famous at expensive remedy, for although they proverbially pronounced to be "World in great property of the proverbially pronounced to be "World in great parts of the proverbially pronounced to be "World in great parts of the proverbially pronounced to be "World in great parts of the proverbial proposed to the proverbial proverbial proposed to the proverbial proposed to the proverbial prov

Canal St., N. Y. City, who w

America need be withough they are expensive remedy, for although they are proverbially pronounced to be "Worth a guinea a box," they can be obtained of any druggist for 25 cents, or from the sole agents for the United States, B. F. Allen, & Co., 365 for the United States, B. F. Allen, & Co., 365

lected may lead to complications that will

the end weak lungs and consumption. Square shoulders mean a deep chest and

shouldered people in the world.

litical prison came to an end.

The entreaties o

suspected of have hithert carefully that to give writes a Vi ister of the Interior, who had been apprised of the situation, telegraphed the commandant to keep a "skorbnoi leest," or "hospital sheet," setting forth the symptoms and con ditions of the strikers, and to inform him of any marked change. Everyday thereafter a feld her, or hospital steward; went through the cells taking the pulse and the temperatura of the starving men. On the thirteenth day of the "golodofka" Major Knalturin sent word to the wives of all political convicts first in more than two months try to persuade them to begin taking foo They gladly assented, of course, to this dition, and were admitted to the prison. the same time Khalturin went h

was killed been drying for

corpses in a lil not actually with he collected a con timony from what h "My interpreter

ner of his statemen tory briefly, and as one ce of a doubt, but t is wife, a member of a rnished the evidence terpreter that the H "After describing the er family she said that a knight inlet, at the wint invited to a feast of be ey were interrupted b

Now if some c care to r The profits of cheap. Emotional Ca Kwagutl T The British

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the New Y cock has been among them give persona astic rites, of evidence of the pra The Kwas central par that if a man mountains h the winter da the year, to The spirit is co nibals who ea seeing him are belong to who aristocratic ca tain families these when the cretion go up they may m countered this back to the v overy body ar purpose is to sh different from c care what the an olden t ftiated, who ate t of a general a More recently, wholly extinct afraid to kill. stealing of co

among the bran flavorless, the ored a luxury. Up to the tin He the acolyte, the woods, bit being, however from native g noses and ears with his teet knife by a bysta swallows it. The every body who ogeny's enthus lankets. There Kwagutl tribes w of this extraordi tsi, during the dances, is stark na of cedar bark add carried, however, are from three to each of them will

blaves from being winter or Ha-madat Alert bay eigh desh being eaten f night and the t soat flesh is often the lookers are all ame season. Thre white man was take the winter dance, toors, because, as the corpse was to be eate body taken into the nen, and went round through a hole, he helding the body in the pieces out. From the ang from what seemed approved this way. supposed this was the bibis was not human fler whole audience were de 44 Fort Rupert 1 soellent character tol onvinced that in man was practiced. No half loubt. A Kanaka, a m

Port, indeed, told me Knight inlet he rinter dance, and saw This evidence appear very strong on accou laracter and the clears

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Before I made a garden O, I was a happy man. I read the see 1-store catalogues and joyfully would plan

How lots of luscious vegetables I easily could And figured up the profits that, they say, a gar-

den pays. Of patent fertilizers, fancy garden tools and

I bought about as many as a Western farmer

needs; I hired men that wouldn't work, and rising with I dug till time for business and finished in the

dark. After I made my garden, O, I was a woeful man,

The chickens scratched my pretty beds, the dogs upon them ran, The cats pitched battles on them fought, the

cows ate all my corn,
And a hog that tried to bite me always rooted

Then came a drouth that burned to dust my garden; then a flood And pelting hail and hurricane turned every-

thing to mud; Then 1 ke the plagues of Egypt, swarmed upon me flies and bugs, Inch worms, moles, cut-worms, locusts, cater

pillars, crows and slugs. With Paris green, tobacco, sulphur, soot and

I dosed that insect army, but they on'y cried for

I spo led my clothes and patience in the blazing I got myself so dirty that I always missed the train.

All summer long I wrestled, while my perspira tion drop. I think, would fill the barrels I had ready for

And though I wasn't able to supply one dinner's I took the prize of champion for raising famous weeds.

Before I made my garden, O, I was a happy

But afterward my troubles and experience began. Now if some city greenhorn like myself would

care to reap The profits of a garden, I will sell out very cheap.

Emotional Cannibalism Practiced by the Kwagutl Tribe—An Aristocratic Tribe Whose Members Can Bite Whoever Displeases Them.

The British Columbia Indians have been suspected of eating human flesh, but they have hitherto concealed their practices so carefully that no reliable white man is able to give personal testimony of the fact, writes a Victoria (B. C.) correspondent of the New York Herald. Mr. H. R. A. Pocock has been spending a great deal of time among them, and although he is not able to give personal testimony of their cannibal-astic rites, yet he has collected a great deal of evidence from natives of the prevalence

The Kwagutls, a tribe dwelling in the central part of the province, have a belief that if a man meets a certain spirit on the mountains he has a right thereafter during the winter dances, lasting two months of the year, to bite whoever displeases him. The spirit is called Ha-mad-tsi, and the cannibals wto earn their horrible distinction by seeing him are known as Ha-mad-tsis. They belong to what may be called an exclusive and aristocratic caste. Only members of certain families may become Ha-mad-tsis, and these when they come to the years of discretion go up into the mountains, where they may meet the spirit. Having enback to the villages snapping and biting at every body and making themselves generally very undesirable neighbors. Their sole purpose is to show the tribe that they are care what they eat or what they suffer. In olden times a captive or a slave was killed and presented to the inttated, who ate the corpse in the presence of a general assemblage of the people. More recently, although slavery is not wholly extinct, the Indians have become afraid to kill, so they are reduced to the stealing of corpses. Usually these have been drying for a long time, being "buried" among the branches of a tree, and are quite flavorless, the brains alone being considered a luxury.

Up to the time of eating a corpse in pubtic the acolyte, whenever he appears from the woods, bites indiscriminately, women being, however, generally exempt, whether from native gallantry or not does not appear. Formerly the faces were bitten, noses and ears especially, but now the can-nibal merely lifts the flesh of a man's arm with his teeth, which is sliced off with a knife by a bystander while the half insane savage retains his grip of it and finally swallows it. The father of the biter pays every body who has suffered from his progeny's enthusiasm from two to ten nkets. There are few men in the vagutl tribes who do not bear the scars of this extraordinary mania. The Ha-mad-tsi, during the progress of the winter Cances, is stark naked, a heavy plaited rope of cedar bark adorned with tassels being Carried, however, on the shoulders. There are from three to twenty Ha-mad-tsis, and each of them will perhaps eat of four or five corpses in a life-time. Mr. Pocock has not actually witnessed the ceremony, but be collected a considerable amount of testony from what he considers reliable na-

"My interpreter said that when he was a lad he remembers his mother saving two blaves from being killed and eaten. The winter or Ha-mad-tsi dance was performed at Alert bay eighteen months ago, goats' alesh being eaten from human bones at midbight and the tribe deceived. Deer or oat flesh is often tied to the human bones and devoured in the dusk so that the on-lookers are all deceived. Apparently two bodies were devoured at Klawatis that white man was taken by his Indian woman o the winter dance, and turned out of rs, because, as the woman told him, a porpse was to be eaten. He saw a woman's body taken into the house by three naked ien, and went round to the back, where, arough a hole, he saw the Ha-mad-tsis ing the body in their arms and biting es out. From the long black hair, hangof from what seemed to be the head, he osed this was the body of a woman. his was not human flesh both he and the

"A Fort Rupert half-breed woman of ellent character told me she was fully inced that in many cases no deception was practiced. No half-breeds or Indians cept my interpreter, expressed any ubt. A Kanaka, a man of very good reindeed, told me that at the head Knight inlet he was admitted to a nter dance, and saw three Ha-mad-tsis t a corpse in presence of the tribe. ry strong on account of the witness acter and the clearness and reasonable per of his statements. He told me his ory briefly, and as one suprised at the exce of a doubt, but tired of the subject wife, a member of a Ha-mad-tsi family. shed the evidence that convinced m

it family she said that some years ago, on hight inlet, at the winter feasts, she was ted to a feast of berries for women were interrupted by the Ha-mad-tsis ging a human corpse into the house. were six in number and all naked, and ther was one of them. Attendants of strips of flesh from the corpse, which

witness, although given to potlaching, another heathen and semi-religious orgy, bore otherwise a good character. I was told a number of most horrible stories of selftorture practiced out of bravado during

these ceremonies." Mr. Pocock's revelations have produced a powerful feeling among Christian people throughout Canada, and the Government is being called upon to take efficient means of suppressing these unspeakably disgusting practices.

▲ Young Attorney's Tramp Client and How the Latter Kept His Promise-A Small Fee That Developed Into a Million Dollars Cash.

"Undoubtedly the most valuable barrel of whisky ever distilled," said a well-known Steuben County lawyer to a New York Sun reporter, "was owned some years ago in Steuben County. If there was ever a barrel of whisky more valuable I would like to hear of it, for two gallons of this particular barrel brought its owner over \$500,000 a gal-lon. There is a story connected with that whisky that is worth telling, and worth

placing on the record, too.
"Some years before the war a young man named Henry M. Sherwood was admitted to the bar of Steuben County. He was a bright young fellow and belonged in the town of Woodhull. Soon after he was admitted to the bar, and before he had had his first client, a tramp was arrested and put in jail at Corning. He had been guilty of some serious breach of the peace, and his general appearance was that of a genuine tough. He tried to engage a lawyer to defend him when his case came up for a hearing, but as he had no money no one cared to take his case in hand. At last he inquired whether there wasn't some young lawyer in the place who hadn't had much of an opportunity to distinguish himself as yet, and who would likely be willing to undertake the management of the prisoner's case for the chance of getting some giory out of it. He was told that young Hank Sherwood might consent to appear under these conditions, and the stranger sent for the briefless lawver. Sherwood went to

the jail and saw the prisoner.
"It looks as if I was in a pretty bad scrape,' said the tramp to Hank, 'but I believe that a lawyer can get me through all right. Now, I'm from Kentucky, and I haven't got a cent. I'm going back to Kentucky if I get out of this scrape, but I'll have to beg or beat my way till I get there. My father is a big distiller, but I've been a trifle wild, and he and I are not on the best of terms. He wouldn't send me a cent, even if I should send word to him of the fix I am in here. But I'll tell you what I'll do. If you will take charge of my case and work it for all it's worth and get me clear I'll sneak out of the old man's stock when 1 get home a barrel of the best old Kentucky whisky there is in the Bourbon country and have it shipped to you. I can

do it easy. What do you say?' "Young Sherwood didn't take a bit of stock in the man's story, but he made up his mind to see what he could do in the management of the case, just to begin getting his hand in, and he accepted the tramp as his client. I don't remember the details of the case, but Hank succeeded in clearing the tramp, and the latter went away, feeling good. Time passed along, and Sherwood had forgotten all about his tramp slient and the proposed fee, when one day the station agent at Addison, where the

young lawyer lived, met him and said: 'Say, Hank, there's a barrel in the freight house for you. It's been there a day or two, and came from Kentucky. More than that, its markings declare that it contains fine old Kentucky bourbon.

"The tramp had paid his lawyer's fee, sure enough. Sherwood had the barrel sure enough. Sherwood had the barrel and is accordingly admitted into the com-taken home and placed in his cellar. He munity. The transformation is complete, wasn't much of a tamperer with whisky, and the barrel lay in the cellar five years without being distarbed. The late Constant Cook was then Judge of Steuben County. He was holding court at Corning one term, and, as was the custom in those constant constant cook was the custom in those constant const days, a number of lawyers and others gath- fullest extent. evening and passed an hour or so in a social game of euchre. The judge enjoyed an occasional glass of good whisky, and he was a thorough judge of good whisky, too. On the occasion I speak of Hank Sherwood was one of the judge's euchre party. The judge was very bitter in his denunciation of the whisky they sold in Corning, and said he would be grateful for a glass of whisky that was fit to drink. That reminded Sherwood of his barrel of old Kentucky bourbon that had been lying so long in his cellar. He told Judge Cook that he had some whisky at home that he believed was good, and that he would fetch some down next day. He had his barrel tapped that night, and filling a two-gallon jug from it brought it to Corn-ing and presented it to Judge Cook. The judge tasted the whisky, and in all his ex-

perience had never met with its equal.
"'Young man,' said he to Sherwood, 'I won't forget you for fetching me this rare stuff. If ever I see a chance to give you a

lift I'll do it.' "Time passed. Sherwood skinned along after the manner of the average country lawyer. The war broke out. Judge Cook was one of the solid men of Western New York. He, in company with late John Arnot, J. S. T. Stranahan, of Buffalo; Charles Cook, of Havana, and John H. Chedeil, of Auburn, had built the New York and Erie railroad from Binghamton to Corning and was largely interested in other great im-provements in this part of the State of Pennsylvania. Soon after the war began he obtained a big Government contract, and at once sent for Hank Sherwood.

"I'm going to give you that lift now, Henry,' said he.
"He let Sherwood in on the contract, and the country lawyer's share of the proceeds was \$150,000-cold, cash dollars. After this

was done Judge Cook said to Sherwood: "There's some land for sale in Tioga County, Pa. It is coal land, and is bound to bevery valuable. You can buy some of it Put all the money you've got in

"Sherwood did so. Every dollar he made in the big contract he put into Tioga County land. He hadn't a great while to wait before the prophesy of Judge Cook came true. Henry M. Sherwood's first fee resulted in being the biggest fee ever received by any lawyer on earth, for he cleared over \$1,000,-000 from his investment in the Tioga County lands, and the barrel of Kentucky whisky his tramp client had paid for his services was the basis of it all. Was there ever a more valuable barrel of whisky distilled, do you think?"

HIS GLITTERING EYE. The Snake Certainly Uses It to Charm Its

The bright, diabolical glitter of a snake's small, round optics does indeed possess a most inexplicable power over living objects upon which it is concentrated with mischievous intent, but, writes Dollie Henry in the St. Louis Republic, I am inclined to the opinion that it is never exerted except on things that serve to gratify the snake's appetite, such as small birds, frogs and insects. Birds are certainly victimized by this strange magnetism that seems to fill

them with a desire to flee from danger,

while it draws them right into the venomous jaws that terminate their little lives. Years ago, when my brother and I were bare oot children, we were pursuing a narrow path through a wheat field in our daily quest of pleasure and watermelons. The path lay quite near the fence, and under the hade of a large tree that stood just outside of the field we noticed a cat-bird in a perect agony of effort to rise and fly, but with its utmost exertions it could only get a foot or two up and fall back to the ground to flut-

were devoured by the Ha-mad-fsis. This | seemed to spring simultaneously into our

"Poor little bird, I'll give you a toss up, and then you can fly," said I, darting for-ward, for I thought its trouble was caused by a lack of strength.

he would break the charm by going between snake-a rattler-and killed it.

One of nature's sweetest songsters, a tree that stands out obliquely a few yards wonder of the United States army surfrom the corner of my room, but its visits geons. at this time of year are short, seldom more the mocking-bird. So intent was it in its I hunted a murderous weapon, and took de-liberate aim and missed it—then it made great haste to crawl away and the bird flew off in a twinkling.

BECOMING A JEWESS. How a Young English Bride Renounced

the Christian Faith. The West London Synagogue, in Upper Berkeley street, has been the scene of an unusual event-the marriage of a member of the Hebrew body with a young lady who, until two or three months ago a professing Christian, is now a professing Jewess. Secessions from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism, says the London Standard, are sufficiently numerous to have lost most of the interest which attached to them previously to the great Tractarian or Pusevite novement, which is now, indeed, almost the medicine-tent, appoints four assistants, lost sight of in the history of modern ritual—one bearing a drum, one a pillow and stick, ism. But there is a decided novelty about a conversion from Christianity to Judaism. and it will be interesting to explain how such an extraordinary change of faith is

"learned in the law," and well versed in the mysteries of Judaism. The lady qualifies for admission into the oldest religion in the world by first of all learning Hebrew, coupled with the study of the ethics and creeds of the Jewish cult. The "ethics" are very easily acquired, since they are practically those of the Protestant religion, minus the teachings of the New Testament. The "creeds" are the teachings of the Old Testament, plus those of the Talmud. Having learned these and having acquired a sufficient knowledge of Hebrew to be able to read (a matter of very much greater ease than is generally supposed), the postulant applies to the ministers of the particular synagogue whereof she desires to become a member to examine her in the articles of her new faith The ministers having duly questioned her on the points above indicated, give her a certificate to the effect that she is qualified for admission to Hebraism. Her next step is to write to the wardens of the synagogue, informing them of what she has done, and requesting to be admitted into the community. In her letter of application she incloses the ministers' certificate of her fitness for membership, and, as a matter of course, the warden's secretary at once replies in writing that she can be

A HOCUSED INSECT.

How Cockroaches Are Consigned to

Living Grave by a Wicked Fly. Although cockroaches abound inconvenently at the Mauritius, it was not without pity that a writer for the New York Ledger saw them consigned, as they frequently were, to a living grave by a wicked-looking insect much resembling a Spanish fly. It was impossible to witness his proceedings, dress, without imagining the selfish demon of a pantomime leading an innocent victim to perpetual entombment in some haunted

Let the cockroach be moving ever so briskly across the wall, he no sooner catches sight of the fatal insect—not a quarter of his size—than all energy leaves him, and he stands stupidly resigned. The fly then walks up to him, looks him hard in the face, and presently, putting forth some appar-atus that stands him in the place of a finger and thumb, gently takes the cockroach by the nose, and leads him daintily along for a foot or two. Leaving him there, he commences a thorough examination of the neighborhood, beating the ground up and down like a well-trained setter, and not finding what he wants, returns to the cockroach and leads him on a little farther, when the same process is gone through, sometimes for hours, until the whole wall has been examined. Chinks there are in plenty, but they do not suit him. He has taken the measure of the victim's bulk, and means to lodge him commodiously. Presently a suitable hole is found, and the fly, moving backward, gently pulls the cockroach after him into his

What horrors are perpetrated in this dark recess can not be more than surmised. The object, undoubtedly, is to engage him as a wet nurse. No doubt the poor cockroach is bored in some part not vital, and eggs laid in him-a purpose for which his succulent, motherly frame is peculiarly adapted. And, not improbably, during the vicarious incubation, he is supplied with food, until the eggs with which he is impregnated, being hatched, commence, in turn, for his services, to "gnaw

his bowels, their receptacle." It is in vain that, during the scene above described, we urge the cockroach to seek safety in flight. The poke of a stick is disregarded; he seems dead to all hints; nay, move him to another part of the wall, he waits there with the same stolid indifference the return of his tormentor. Probably a sly thrust is given him in the first meeting of the two, some "leprous distillment" dropped into his ear, for he has entirely the air of being hocused.

Tender as to His Age. A recent letter written by "Dick" Ogles by to a Piatt County (Ill.) committee who asked him to attend a reunion refers to his advanced age in a way that recalls a time when he was more tender upon that point, says the St. Louis Republic. When Oglesby came out of the army he was rapidly approaching fifty, and, though still an active man, longed for youth as ardently as did ever Ponce de Leon. One evening, in the Gil-lette mansion at Lincoln, a company of ladies and gentlemen were waiting a cessa-tion of a heavy rain-fall. In the company were General Oglesby and David T. Littler. Littler, then a young man made a wager that it was raining as hard as it ever did at the flood, and in his heedlessness turned to

Oglesby and said:
"General, we have a question to refer to "What is it?" said Oglesby.

"We want to know if it rained as hard as this at the flood."
"I was not there, sir," said the General, ter excitedly up again, and all the time it seemed to be irresistibly drawn to a spot that held a deadly terror. We watched it a few seconds, and the idea of assisting it until they married into the same family.

INDIAN MEDICINE MEN.

Mr. Paul Beckwith has published an interesting paper on the Dakotahs in the re-ports of the Smithsonian Institution; and among other things he remarks that the "Pll free you, little bird," said my brother, medicine-man, or high priest, is invariably as he jerked me back with a force that tore my dress and nearly upset me, but he held sway by the use of mysteries and incantame till 1 was balanced again, and then he said the bird was charmed by a snake, and which is not understood by those outside the cult or brotherhood, and through a them, which he did, and then found the knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs often performs cures that lead one to One of nature's sweetest songsters, a believe he is not altogether the charlatan he mocking-bird, is a frequenter of a little oak is represented. His cures are often the

than half an hour's duration. One afternoon in the early part of June I noticed he stayed an unusually long time, and that he warbled in a wild, excited manner. An unbroken stream of melody issued from his little throat, and sounded for all the world as if he were afraid to stop; but I thought he was codlighted with his own music that he was carried away with it. I soon discovered the charm proceeded from a dif-An incident in point is cited in the case of discovered the charm proceeded from a dif- the mind of the patient the divine nature of ferent source; for on going out into the yard and turning the corner of the house I saw a greatblack snake with its head reared mimes, contortions of the body and features, fully ten inches and its keen gaze riveted on the mocking-bird. So intent was it in its patient is affected with a serious ailment, diabolical design that it did not see me while
I hunted a murderous weapon, and took deground, and, while the patient is held over it, he fires a gun, by which act the sickness passes into the image in the ground and is killed by the discharge of the gun. They claim that all this power is received from the Great Spirit, who confers upon them a spiritual medicine so powerful that they can kill at will, resuscitate the dead and cure the sick. This spiritual medicine is represented by any thing that strikes the fancy-as a bunch of feathers, a claw, a bird, or the head of an animal.

When a council is held, a barricade is erected in the form of an ellipse, and a tent is raised at each end of the inclosure, one for the high priests of medicine-men and the other for ten men who have been selected to keep order and conduct the cere-mony. The high priest, from his seat in one a rattle, while the last assists by grunting. A big drum in the center of the circle is being constantly beaten by several drummers. The high priest then speaks to them accomplished. Here is the modus operandi, taken from the lips of a Hebrew gentleman ries ago and tells them of the power of the medicine of their ancestors, and warning skeptics not to scoff at them or their craft, as they have the power of thrusting s claw or stone through the body of any one at will, causing instant death. In proof of this assertion, he calls one of his assistants to him, and points toward him with the medicine-bag, at the same time puffing at him with his lips, whereupon the assistant falls to the ground apparently senseless. Then the priest salaams to the four points of the compass, and invokes the Great Spirit to aid him and the other members present in bringing the dead brother to life. The drums are then beaten and a frantic dance is begun, when the lifeless form gradually returns to consciousness, and spits into his hand a mass of froth and blood, in which is found a claw or a stone. The high priest now dances around the circle, and, waving his medicine-bag, blows upon some one else who in the same manner falls to the ground senseless. The chief continues and the "dead man," reviving, assists in shooting others, until the inclosure is full of howling savages dancing, yelling and shooting each

When a new member is initiated, he is

taken into the council-tent for instructions, which are secret. He is then stripped of his clothing, excepting an apron abo loins and mocassins on his feet. He is then painted entirely black, except a small red spot between his shoulders. The candidate is exhorted to be good, and is told that his medicine will be correspondingly powerful, and that he must give a feast once a year. If he does not, he will meet with misfortunes, stek-ness or death. The candidate now receives the holy claw or stone. The medicine-man, approaching him from the east, describes the course of the sun with the medicine bag, and bowing to the four points of the compass, mutters an incantation, and thrusting the bag toward him, says: "There goes the spirit." The candidate then falls prostrate, and blankets, skins, ornaments, ctc., are thrown as offerings over the candidate. At command of the high priest the novice recovers, and is presented with the medicine-bag, becoming a recognized mem-ber of the order. After these ceremonies the feast begins, and the food which has been cooking before the tent of the assistants is distributed among the people. dance lasts from daybreak to daybreak of the day following; and as these dances are frequently given in winter with the thermometer often far below zero, it may easily be imagined how the candidates must suffer, clad as they are in a coat of paint. It is generally understood that the members of the order have secret signs and passes, but the penalty of exposure is so sure and swift that none of the secrets are ever divulged. There are well-known instances in which indiscreet members have mysteriously but permanently disappeared, at the instance, it is supposed, of the medicine-men.

AT EXPRESS SPEED

How It Feels to Ride at a Record Pace on the Homestretch. William Hayward is the oldest jockey on the turf. His experiences would fill a book. "How does it feel to ride at a record pace?" repeated he to a question asked him by a reporter of the Denver (Col.) Horse. "Well, if you know how to ride, it's very exhilarating; but if you don't know how, it is any thing but pleasant. If you ride with your head down, that is to say, bent slightly, so that the wind does not beat right on your face, you can breathe easily, but you hold your mouth wide open and let the air beat right in your face, and then you will have great difficulty in breathing, and if the race is a long one you will become exhausted by the end of the ride. A mile race on a good horse is run in about one minute and forty seconds—that is the record made in a race. It has been made in 1:39%, but that was on a prepared track. A mile in 1:40 is at the rate of 36 miles an hour; so, you see, a race horse travels at express speed. If you want to see how it feels to go through the air at race-horse speed, just hang your head out of a railroad carriage window, turning your face toward the way the train is travel-ing. At the same time imagine that you are sitting in a saddle and have to hold on to your horse and guide him on to victory, if possible, keeping him from being run down or interfered with. It is no easy task to ride a horse in a race. The jockey must have his wits about him. He does not have much time to think how he feels. When riding in a neck-and-neck race down the homestretch I forget every thing except that I must strain every nerve to pass the

One Pair of Gloves for Two General Charles E. Hooker, a member of Congress from the Seventh Mississippi dis-trict, was one of the heroes of the late war against the Union. He carries an empty sleeve as a relic of his experiences on the field. Major Powell, the Chief of the Geological Survey, was in the Union army, and he also carries an empty sleeve. General Hooker's lost arm was on his right side and Major Powell's on the left. Their remaining hands are of the same proportions, and they have a mutual agreement under which they purchase gloves in common, Major Powell using all of the "rights" and General Hooker the "lefts." No difficulty ever occurs between them about the selec tion of these gloves, for they pay little at tention to the perennial changes in modes

VARIETIES.

IT WAS FUNNY .- Burglar-What are you aughing at, you fool? Do you see this gun? find in broad daylight.

Wife-I mended the hole in your trousers wife?

Husband (dubiously)-Well-er-ye-es. the mischief did you discover that there was a hole in my trousers pocket?

"Am I entirely safe in here? Isn't there any chance of my being suddenly garroted kiss when magistrates swear them? If it from behind?" he asked, as he pocketed the does the a magistrate in a district in this change that the bartender threw down for county has gone beyond the bounds of law.

"Sure. Vat's de matter mit you, ain't it?" "Nothing," was the reply; "only I thought from the amount of froth on this schooner that I had struck a White Cap headquarters."

A Young lady at Athens, Ga., has invented as he came in. If the young lady wants to in fact, it was nothing but the dictionary. make a real ten-strike, she should invent a father who will go to bed at nine o'clock.

DAUGHTER-But ma, I don't want to get married; I'd rather study another year or old dictionary."

men do not like as wives those over-educated Daughter-That's what you think, mother,

MAMIE is living with her strict old aunt.

but men are not all like pa?

The other day she was asked: "Mamle, why is it that you always go out and use the hose in the front in the evening when the young men are taking their evening rides? I hope it isu't to make mashes?" Mamie's response: "No, aunty: that isn't he kind of hose to make mashes with."

ON A PHILADELPHIA HORSE-CAR.-Conduc tor-No smoking. New York Visitor (prevaricating)-I am not

moking. Conductor-What's that I smell?

Visitor-Why, my dear fellow, your beautiful and most superbly appointed palace-onwheels goes so fast that the friction causes the rails to heat.

Conductor goes into a blissful trance and forgets to collect the six-cent fare.

MR. BIZNIS-Whew! but I'm tired out! Mrs. Biznis-What is the matter?

Mr. Biznis-The second bookkeeper asked me for a half day off to attend his aunt's funeral, and like a smart Aleck I said I would go with him.

Mrs. Biznis-Was it a very good game? What was the score? Mr. Bizuis-Tuat's just where I got fooled myself. He really was going to his aunt's

Two little girls were out in a row-boat on a river in Maine, when, through the fault of given some to a book-agent. one, the other was precipitated into the water. She was saved with some difficulty by a gentleman who saw the accident. The other

was chided on her return to the shore.

THERE are diplomats in some of the lesse ositions in Washington. A clerk in one of the departments was asked the other day if

his immediately superior officer was not good deal troubled with what is popularly called "big head." "I should dislike," said the clerk, " to speak so disrespectfully of my superior officer as to say that he has the big head, but I frankly

admit that if I were a barber and he should come to my shop I should feel warranted in charging him two prices for a hair cut.' THE following sentence, said to be take verbatim from a law recently passed by the

alarming sound: "It shall be unlawful for any person to fire off or discharge any pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or any firearms what soever on any public road or highway in any county of the State of Nebraska, or within sixty yards of such public road or highway except to destroy some wild ferocious and dangerous beast or an officer in the discharge of his duty.

IF wives are bound to be obedient, husbands are certainly bound to be reasonable. But, as the apostle said, "All men have not faith." A neighbor found herself unexpectedly straitened in the midst of her pastry baking, and ran over to the house of Mrs. Hooper who kept more than a hundred hens, to ask it she could spare a single egg.

"Well, I'll see," answered Mrs. Hooper and, putting on her sunbonnet, she went out to a distant field in which her husband was plowing. On her return she said:

"Yes, Gideon says you can have it. He never allows me to lend anything without asking him first."

THE DRUM MAJOR. With martial tread and haughty mien he leads

the big brass band, No ruler half so proud as he, no potentate so grand.

The shop-girls gaze in wild amaze upon his stalwart charms, And his fierce glance fills the small boy's sou with wide and vague alarms.

blaring horn, Ie comes down town in a \$10 suit, which is somewhat faded and worn; And a meeker, milder-mannered man it would

HE COULD NOT SEE THE JOKE .- " Which would you rather have," said Jones to Brown,

For fifteen blocks in either direction upon the

"a five-pound note or five sovereigns?" "Seems to me there's no difference," was the reply. "Oh, yes there is! I would sooner have the

ote, for when you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it increases!" Brown was so tickled with the riddle that he went into his club and promptly asked it to

the first man he came across. "Give it up," said the latter hopelessly. "Why, the note, of course, for when you put it in your pocket you fold it in half and when you take it out you find it all crumpled

-ha, ha!" But his friend looked more hopeless than before, and to this day Brown can't make out why he did not see the joke.

HAVING had some dealings with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which proved very

satisfactory to all concerned, a well known citizen remarked to a very pleasant official: "Now, I will take a run to Washington; just give me a pass." The official, not large phy s-

Awakened Farmer-I was laughing to see ically but immense quizzically, said "Certainyou bunt in the dark for the money I can't ly." In less time than it takes to tell it the citizen was comfortably seated in the parlorcar. The handsomely uniformed conductor entered as the train was rolling around th pocket last night after you had gone to bed. big curve at Ridgley Street. "Tickets!" he John dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little said. The neatly folded pass was produced by the citizen. The conductor seemed puz zled. Then the "pass" was handed politely you are thoughtful enough, my dear, but how back. The following is the pass: "To a toligate keepers on the Wasnington pike-Pass him free, his name is O Leary." The fare was paid.

Does it matter what kind of a book people Witnesses in his court have been swearing a considerable time by a mutilated Latin dictionary.

"Some time ago," the justice said, "I bor rowed a Latin dictionary, and it was just about the size of my Bible and looked for the world like it. The back was torn and mutila lamp that will cease to burn exactly at ten ated, and the edges were red. The dictionary, o'clock. The average Georgia lover has no as I thought, finally disappeared, and could fault to find with the lamp; in fact he would not be found. I kept swearing witnesses be better satisfied if it would go out as soon | right along with the Bible, as I thought, when, "How did I find it out? Why, the other day

just as I wound up a big case and was render. ing my decision, the book feil out of my lap open. There it was as plain as day, the

"Did you suspend trial?" "Suspend nothing. I just went right along as if it were a Bible sure enough. Nobody, you may be sure, in that office knew what I found but myself."

He was a San Franciscan in the played-out city of London, says the San Francisco Chronicle. He came from the West, where be had developed that independence and selfreliance which, combined with good looks and twenty-dollar gold pieces, made a man superfor to all Europe. He strolled with graceful dignity into a gilded bar, over which presided a divinity of superb physical form, but still a woman, with that air which only an English barmaid can possibly put on-an air of mingled conceit, pride, coquetry and humility. She awaited his order.

He was dressed in the latest fashion. He threw the lapel of his coat back with a proud gesture, and fixing his fascinating eye on the bar beauty, he said:

"Tell me, my pretty maid, what can you suggest for a man who ate a Welsh rabbit last night and does not feel well this morn-She did not smile; she did not appear to be

affected by the appearance of his swelling chest or his wicked eye; she simply said: "Why didn't you heat two Welsh rabbits, and let 'em chase heach hother?"

Chaff.

Many a man considers himself a great gun bore.

Don't be too severe on the man who scolds his wife in public. Perhaps that is the only time he dares do so.

Waiter-Here is a bill of fare. Old Backwoods—No, I thank ye. I don't keer to read until after I have had something to eat.

Young Wife-Ach! how fortunate I am in "How could you be so careless with your little cousin? What would you have done if husband never was much addicted to pleas-

Poet's Wife—What are you thinking so deep about. Algernon? Poet—I am trying to get a head for this little poem of mine. Poet's Wife —Let the editor put a head on it. You attend

to its feet. First Omahan—One must look out for hy-lrophobla this hot weather. Do you know low to tell a mad dog? Second Omahan—It I had anything to tell a mad dog I should do i

by telephone. Complimentary.—Charlie (who has been blowing the cornet for an hour)—Say, Ned, do you think there is any music in me? Ned—I don't know. There ought to be. I didn't hear any come out.

Time, 2:3) a. m.—Druggist—Well, what is it; is it a case of extreme necessity? Caller—I—hic—should think—sho. Would you—hic please let me look at—bic—your directory 'till I—hic—find out where I live?

Mr. Himmelstein (who was first to get over)

—Run toward de bull, Chacob! Vave him
your redt handkercheef! And you, Rachel,
come dis way! Chacob dis ish der von to be
tossed—he has der life insurance! Visitor-You are the editor of the Prison

Gazette, I understand? Convict—Yes, sir. Visitor—Then you have a pleasanter life than your comrades here? Convict—Do 1? Look at that pile of contributed poetry.

A little boy of six when saying his prayers at night, entreated a blessing on his aunt, who was lying dangerously iil, and gravely concluded with: "My aunt lives in the Calle de Aicala, No. 33, second floor to the left." Mrs. Lumkins—Joshua, I am going to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled out. You mind the baby while I am gone. Mr. Lumkins (Jumping for his hat)—Say, you mind the

baby and I'll go and get a tooth pulled, you "I am sorry," said the hungry-looking boarder, as he sat the pitcher down, "that I have said so many unkind words about the milk." "Why?' inquired the landiady, suspiciously. "Because I fear that it has soured on me."

Fond Mother—See the baby, Henry. He's holding out his hand to you. What do you suppose 'ittle tootsy wants? Fond Father—I don't know: but as everybody says he takes after you, I suppose 'ittle tootsy wants some

pin money.

Clerk—Lady out there with a flashy paste necklace wants to know whether it is pure diamond or not. Jeweler—Look like a mar-ried woman? Clerk—Yes. Jeweler—Tell her it is. No use making trouble for poor hus bands these hard times. A Smart Answer Turneth Away Cash .-

Customer—How do you sell sugar this morning, Mr. Scales? Grocer—By the pound, sir, same as always. Customer—Well, as I want two pounds this morning, I guess I'll go across the way to Mr. Counter's.

The trouble with people nowadays is they give much attention to the exterior, to the detriment of the interior. They think more of the sack than they do of the grain. The se is there is much poor grain pa rading in fine sacks. Not Mutually Satisfactory.—Byron Tyck—Well, Mr. Fullon, I guess I ll let you send me some coal again this season. The last was very satisfactory, especially in the matter of weight. Fullon—H'm yes, how'll C. O. D. suit you? The wait wasn't very satisfactory to me last time.

A little boy of three years whose mother played the organ in the church, and who was obliged to be left to the care of others, was asked one Sunday morning what his kitten was crying so piteously for. "I don't know," said he in tearful tones, "but I 'spect the old cat has gone to church."

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Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells. Richardson \$\(\text{Colo} \) BEINTONED BUTTER COLOR. For sale everywhere. Manufactory, Burlington, Vt.

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SPECIFICS.



OR. T. B. MYERS,
of David City, Neb., writes:
Dr seth Arnold's Cough
Killer is the bestremedy for CONSUMPTION

Les I ever saw.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1

per bottle.

HERIFF'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that by virtue of a writ of fieri factas, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Charles A. Uffelman and Joseph Uffel an against the goods chattels and real estate of Stephen Lacowski and Cecelia Lacowski, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenty sixth day of July. A. D. 1889, leve upon all the right title and interest of the said Stephen Lacowski and Cecelia Lacowski, in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, S are of Michigan, to wit: Lot twenty-seven (27) of the suddivision of out lot number eight (8) of private claim 729, situate on the south side of Sucha an street, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Wayne County in Liber six (6) of plats, page twenty four (21), all of which I shall expo e for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan. or betroit, County of wayne and state of michagan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne aforesaid, on Monday the Fourth day of November, A.D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Detroit, September 17th, 1889.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.

By BENJAMIN F. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff. PETER E. PARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

"Oh," responded the little six-year-old, demurely, "we'd have got her when the tide went out."

"Oh," we'd have got her when the tide went out."

"Oh," responded the little six-year-old, demon, my love? Mrs. Jones—If I may take the baby. Mr. Jones—Well, you mayn't. I'm not going to assume the responsibility. I'm waye, state of Michigan, in layor of the Detroit Stove Works against the goods chattels, and real estate of Michael McCall in s id county, to me directed and delivered I did on the fifteenth day of February, 1888, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Michael McCall, in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit: Lots eighteen (18) and intered (19), block four (4) in the western addition to the City of Detroit, of part of the Cassfarm, according to the plat thereof recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the City of Detroit in book nine (9), pares 409 and 410, be the con ents of the same more or less, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, is the City of Detroit. Counts of Waynes and State of Michigan, that being the place 10 finding the Circuit Court for the County of Waynes and State of Michigan, that being the place 10 finding the Circuit Court for the County of Waynes and State of Michigan, that being the place 10 finding the Circuit Court for the County of Waynes and Circuit Court for t

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff. By Benjamin F. Briscoe, Deputy Sheriff.

CONELY, MAYBURY & LUCKING Plaintiff's Actorneys. HERIFF'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY.

Seven that by vitue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Bartbolomew J. Fafeyta against the goods, chattels and real estate of Bridget McGoldrick and James McGoldrick, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the thirteenth day of September. A. D. 1889, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Bridget McGoldrick and James McGoldrick, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit: Lot five (5) and the north half (%) of lot six (6) of the subdivision of the northeast part of private claim seven hundred and nincteen (719, being part of the estate of the late Edward Martin, according to the plat thereof recorded in Liber one (1) of plats, page one hundred and sixty three (63), all being situate in the township of Springwells, all of which I shall expose for sale at public plates, page one nundred and sixty three (183), all being situate in the township of Springwells, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or ven use to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne aforesaid, on Monday, the Fourth day of November, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Detroit, September 17th, 1889. By Benjamin F. Briscoe, Deputy Sheriff.
Montgomery & Cheever, Plantiff's Attorneys.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect June 24tn, 1889.

west, and has parley can to Grand Haven.
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.
Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street. W. J. SPICER,
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ou. Supply light.

Continued from first page

serious question as to how far we can safely pail. Try it, if you never have. breed for milk secretion without throwing the system of the cow out of balance and making her a bundle of disease. A cow with strong milking tendencies should be gi ven strong, nourishing food-due care of course being given to keep the ration properly balanced-full of nitrogenous material for the manufacture of milk and muscle. She should not be stuffed with slusby food that stimulates the flow of milk without improving its quality. Such food not only reduces the quality of the milk but weakens the system of the cow, making the tissue watery and the muscle flabby and weak. There is no profit in feeding such food excessively to any cow. It should be given very sparingly, if at all, to one that naturally runs to milk. Give her drier, more condensed and more nutritious food. In her case, it will pay to feed grain liberally, but not er tensile strength. The girders and the much gain will follow from feeding it to the other two classes named. More attention ought to be paid to the individuality and natural tendency of the cow. It is not a bad idea to feed according to the milk and butter yield-more to those which give more and less to those which give less-all the other conditions being the same.

The Horn Fly.

A new pest, called the horn-fly, has apdescribed as about half the size of the common house fly, and as settling around the horns, shoulders and neck of the animal, where it draws blood and gives such annoyof milk, in some cases, of one-third to one- back. haif! The U. S. Department of Agriculture has had the pest investigated by Prof. L. O. night in fresh cow mar are, where they hatch and develop to full-grown flies in twelve days. They are supposed to remain over winter in late droppings of bovine animals. Liming the places where cat: le stand is recommended. The application of fish oil and will be to that extent an increase of safepine tar to the afflicted parts of the animal ty. is advised. Tallow and carbolic acid are healing and effective. Tobacco dust may be used where the skin is not broken and sore. It will be well for dairymen to be on the watch for these pests. We have seen reports which indicate that they are not quite so injurious as has been represented; but there is little doubt that they are annoying enough to be guarded against.

Salt for the Dairy.

dairy that is so free from foreign substances and lumps as to be safe to use without sifting. Some of it is abominable stuff originalon which the salt to be used can be spread | tervals of every few blocks. and carefully inspected for removal of pan- The sources of supply are inexhaustible. ly you will be surprised to see what the sieve will retain. The aim should be to get and num. use only the purest and best dairy salt, for governed by only two considerations—the demand and the margin of profit. They will keep on hand what there is a general demand for, and they will recommend and urge the sale of the salt on which they make the biggest profit, regardless of its quality. Some dairymen fancy that salt is pure if it makes a clear brine. But they can no more see the impurities of sal; in the brine than they can see the iron, sulphur, magnesium, and calcium in sparkling mineral waters. The only safety is in buying well established brands of dairy salt. Common barrel salt is never fit for use in either butter or cheese-not even in that made "for immediate consumption."

Large Fat Globules.

Repeated experiments show that the larger the fat globules in the milk the quicker they rise and the better butter they make. It is desirable that they should be both large and separation of the fats from the milk but secures an even and more perfect separation of the butter from the cream by the churn. It is well known that the first cream that rises makes the best butter. It is composed of the largest fat globules. In some cases milk has been skimmed at the end of five or six hours after setting and fancy butter made from the cream. A second rate butter is made from the cream that subsequently rises. It is equally well known that the smallest and last fat globules that rise make the poorest butter. Their presence depreciates the quality, so that the largest amount of butter is at the expense of loss in quality, and the question naturally arises as to how close it pays to separate the cream from the milk-as to how far the depreciation in quality is compensated for by the increase in quantity. This is a point generally overlooked, but cannot always be ignored. The only way to get rid of it is by breeding for who watched with much interest the success large and uniform fat globules. There has of these trials. not been enough attention paid to this point by breeders. Some day it will be considered important. In this direction, the little Jersey is now understood to bear off the palm. Yet there are advantages in small uniform fat globules, if there are enough of them. They are better for cheese making, and in milk for market, for the reason that they do not easily separate from the milk.

To Make the Cowe Come. Up.

Always have a lock of nice hay or a lick of meal in the manger, each night and morning, for the cows, and there will be no need of sending a dog or tired and cross hired man after them. They will be on hand, at Ille

milking time, ready to hurry into their and lose health, so strong is the tendency to places, and they will express their satisfacmilk production. Indeed it is becoming a tion by increasing the contents of the milk-

THE ALUMINUM AGE.

It Will be a Great Fpoch.-A Metal Which is Bound to Supplant Iron.

The world, says the Chicago Evening News, has had its ages of stone and bronze. We are now passing through the iron age. Will this be succeeded by an age of aluminum! We believe that it will. It taxes one's magination a little, we confess, but not one's credulity, to see in the mind's eye the bright and beautiful aluminum replacing black and ugly iron in most of the latter's present uses,

Fancy houses built of aluminum instead of ron! The weight of the new metal is only a third as much as iron, with equal or greatplates could be cast and readily handled in sizes far larger than those to which architectural iron is now confined. Perhaps whole fronts of moderate-sized houses could be modeled in a single piece.

Aluminum is as fire-proof as iron. The larger the plates of the metal composing the side of the house the less liable are they to building with aluminum walls-such as we have described-would survive a great conflagration in which iron structures of existing peared in some of the Middle States, and is patterns would witner and crumble to the thy condition, varies from 36 to 40 pulsations said to be very prolific and annoying. It is ground. As aluminum never rusts, a house constructed of it would always exhibit a silvery, glistening surface. It would require no cleaning, except as smoke or dust might gradually dim its native beauty. ance as to couse loss of flesh and a shrinkage A sponge and water would bring all that

Whenever alominum is cheap enough for house-building, steamships will be made of Howard, who finds that it lays its eggs at it. This will be a revolution in ocean commerce. Hulls of aluminum ships would weigh only a third as much as iron ones of equal tonnage. They will be as strong and secure against damage from collision as iron vessels now are. Their far greater buoyancy

> Passenger cars made of aluminum in light and graceful patterns-including wheels of the same metal-need weigh no more than the wooden cars of our day, and they would be incombustible and would not be readily crumpled up or smashed into splinters by collisions. The perils of railroad traveling in the age of aluminum will be much less than now.

The ductility of aluminum will render it the best of all possible materials for bridges. and open the bowels, if constipated, give The weight of the wire ropes, as also of the ten to fifteen grains of rhubarb at a dose, ac-There is very little salt sold for use in the bridge itself, for a given span, being one-companied with a little ginger and gentian third that of iron, engineers will perform feats of bridge building now wholly beyond their powers. The age of aluminum will be ly, and some of it is made so by bad hand- the age of bridges. They will probably be ling. It is best to have a salt-board or table | thrown over the East and North rivers at in-

scales or other foreign substances. If none Iron, copper, silver, gold, are found only in titled to free advice in this column.—Vet. are found, so much the better. If from ex- localities geographically small. But one of posure to moisture and subsequent drying the most universally distributed materials of the salt has become lumpy, use a rolling-pin the earth beneath our feet is clay, the metalon it. And then do not sprinkle it by hand- lie base of which is aluminum. Having fuls over the butter, or the cheese curd, as boundless faith in the ingenuity of man to the case may be, but have on hand a hair overcome difficulties, we confidently expect sieve, through which to sift it over the pro- him to wrest this now stubborn metal from duct. If you have never used one, very like- its superabundant combinations and enable the world soon to enter on an age

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges, manualthough it is true that salt cannot add to factured by the Detroit Stove Co., of this the good qualities of butter or cheese, it is city, are the first, and, at present, the only also true that good salt will help preserve line of Stoves and Ranges in the world made the good qualities of both, while poor salt from a mixture of aluminum mixed with cast may ruin both. Unfortunately most dairy- iron. Aluminum mixed with cast iron makes prices are lower both on spot and future demen are very poor judges of the Juality of smooth castings, prevents cracking, adds to salt and there is no simple and effective way the strength, prevents blow-holes, removes of testore it, while dealers, as a rule, are chill, and is a benefit to iron in every way.

Blanket Your Horse.

It is money in your pocket to keep you horse blanketed. The warmth must be kept up, and if the horse is not blanketed he must eat that much more to keep warm, and blanket will save more than its price in feed. Your horse, if blanketed, will live longer work harder, and his smooth, glossy coat wi make him lock \$50 better than if he was no blanketed.

When buying blankets it is cheaper to ge good ones which will wear. Many blankets are made merely to sell, and it is the poores kind of economy to buy one of these poo blankets because they are a few cents cheaper The 5-A manufacturers of horse blankets believe in making strong goods which will at \$3 10 per bu. wear, and the 5-A blankets which are being advertised in our columns are the stronges blanket made. You should ask to see the four styles named in the advertisements a 5- A styles in better qualities.

The policy of the 5-A firm in using ou columns to let the people know how to ge strong blankets is a wise one. People ap preciate a good thing when they know of it and, like all live houses who have a goo thing to sell, the 5-A manufacturers know that the newspaper columns are the best methods of reaching the people.

Paris Exposition and Agricultural Imple ment Field Trials.

A cablegram received states that the Whit man Agricultural Co., of St. Louis, received the grand prize and object of art on their hay and straw presses, which was in operation for three days at Noiselle, near Paris, under the supervision of the Paris Exposition where were present the grand awarding jury of the Paris Exposition, the President of the French Republic, and representatives of nearly all of the European Governments,

There were in competition ten presses. representing the leading American presses, also French, English, Austrian and German, The contest lasted for three days.

A later cablegram announces that the Ministry of Agriculture of the French Government have also awarded them a special gold medal on field trial for great aperiority, on same press.

The Whitman Press was also awarded the grand gold medal at the International trial of presses at Turin, Italy, this season. This conclusively shows that America is at the head and front of agricultural inven-

tions at least, in competition with the world. BRECHAM'S PILLS cure billious and nervous

Beterinary Department

Chronic Pleuritis in a Horse.

HANOVER, Oct. 15, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a horse six years old; he weighed ,300 lbs. before he was sick. He was sick last spring with catarrhal fever; lungs some covered; has been in pasture all summer, an has had a few oats every day, but has grown poorer and weaker ever since. At presen his pulse is regular but weak—beats sixty per minute; respiration twenty per minute breathes natural; breast slightly swelled does not pit when inger is pressed upon it A few weeks since the swelling on his breast broke and discharged a thick light colored matter for a few days, then healed

Will flinch under pressure upon upper pert of body, commencing at the shoulder and extending as far back as the hips; more tender a few inches away from the spine. Appetite moderate. Had good life before he was sick, but now is dull and slow. Inside of nostrils very light colored. Some times groans when stepping down or turn a slight squeaking ing short. There is a slight squ sound in upper part of right lung. answer through the FARMER and let me know what can be done for him.

Answer. - The trouble with your horse, as indicated by the symptoms as described, is chronic pleuritis, and in this case incurable. be warped and curled by intense heat. A The number of pulsations in the arteries corresponds with the beatings of the heart, and is our guide in diagnosing diseases correctly. The pulse of a horse of good size, in a healper minute; the difference in number is due to the size of the animal, the smaller the animal the quicker the pulse. The rapid respiration is due to lesion of the air passages.

> Probably Malignant Epizootic Catarrh in Sheep.

SALEM, Oct. 14, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Mchigan Farmer.

I have one Shropshire ram that has a discharge from the nose. When he exercises will choke and cough very hard, and can hardly breathe. After coughing he discharges freely for a minute, then breather easier. I have 21 half-blood lambs, the most of which are aff-cted in the same way. They are all in good flesh. Can you tell me what is the matter, and what remedies to use?

Answer. - The symptoms briefly described look very much like malignant epizootic catarrh; a dangerous and not unfrequently destructive disease to the lives of sheep. Treatment.-Give the following: Dissolve one grain of bi-chloride of mercury in two ounces of water; give two drachms of the solution daily in two doses. To stimulate root infusion.

IF J. B., writing from Williamston, will send us his full name that we may know him as a subscriber to the MICHIGAN FARM-ER, his communication of October 9th will be answered. None but subscribers are en-

Commercial.

OBTROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 18, 1889. FLOUR.-The market is quiet and steady, with no change in values.

	load lots are as follows:		
	Michigan roller property	3 90 2	t
٠	Michigan patents, old	4 80 04	4
1			3
	Minnosota patenta	5 OF A1	5
, I	Rye	2 65 02	Š
1	Low grades	2 45 02	ŝ
1	WHRAT As compared with a	week a	R

livery. Foreign markets are stronger in tone, but domestic are weaker. Quotations to-day were as follows: No. 1 white, 80%c; of coa No. 2 red, 81%c; No. 3 red, 75%c; rejected red, 64c. Futures closed with No. 2 red for October at 81%c, November at 82c, head of coarse buichers' stock av 724 lbs at and December at 82% o per bu. No. 2 white \$2 10. spot sold at 74%, and No. 3 at 64c. CORN.-Firmer on light offerings. No. 2

spot, 34c per bu.; December delivery, 321/4c; No. 2 yellow, 36c.

OATS .- Generally higher. No. 2 white quoted at 24%c; light mixed at 23c, and No. 2 mixed at 22% o per bu.

BARLEY .- Offerings large, and values lower. No. 2 held at \$1 10 per cental, No. 3 at 95c, and samples have sold down to 7dc. CLOVER SEED .- Active but lower on fuures. Prime spot, \$3 55 rer bu.; Octobe. delivery, \$3 55; November, \$3 55; December,

\$3 60; February, \$3 70 per bu. No. 2 spot sold RYE .- Quoted at 44% o per bu. and firm. BUTTRE.-Market easy. Dairy held at 18

@19c for choice, 15@17c for fair to good, and 12@14c for low grade stock. Creamery firm at 200240 % D., according to quality. CHEESE .- Quoted bigher. Michigan full

creams held at 11@11%c P D. EGGS.-The market is firm at 19@19 %c. Receipts of freshample. Limed quoted at 16%@

HUNRY .- Quoted at 13 215c for comb. Extracted, 9210c. Market dull. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, box, \$6 50@7 00; oranges, Jamaicas, \$8@8 50 bbl.; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 50@2 50. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$4@5. Persian dates, 51/4 @6c \$ D. by the box. Malaga grapes, per keg

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots or 83c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 pe bbl.: Ashton guarter sacks, 72c. HIDES .- Green city, 3%0 \$ D., country

40; cured, No. 1, 4%05c; No. 2, 2%08c caif, No. 1, 4@4%c; No. 2, 8c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 2%@3c; sheep skins, 5000\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY .- Quoted at \$8@10 50 per ton for baled in car lots.

BEANS.-Quoted at \$1 80@1 85 per bu. for city picked mediums. New unpicked sell at \$1 30ml 50 per bu. Market dull.

POTATORS.-Market lower. Large shipments from Indiana have overstocked the market. Shippers should hold off for a few days. Quotations are 35@38c per bu. in car lots. Small lots, 40@43c. They will be higher

APPLES.-Fair stock held firmly at \$1 750 00 per bbi.; fancy would bring 35c more. Demand entirely from home trade. PEACHES .- Quoted at \$1 5003 00 9 bu. for ellow and \$1 25@1 50 for white. Receipts

GRAPES.—Catawbas quoted at 31/24c b., and Concords at 3%@4c. Latter scarce, QUINCES.—Quoted at \$1 75 per bu. Supply ter for fancy fruit. Ordinary sell at \$262 50

per bbl. Supply fair. POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old coosters, 4c; fowls, 6c; spring chicks, 7c \$ D.; ducks, 8c; turkeys, 8c. There was an overplus of everything, and prices were demoralized. TOMATOES .- Fairly active at 50055c per

HUBBARD SQUASH .-- Quoted at \$2 per cwt ONIONS .- The market continues firm and steady at \$1 65@1 75 \$ bbl. for domestic, and \$1@1 10 per 50 lb. crate for Spanish. CAULIFLOWER .- Selling at 80@90c per

CELERY .- Quoted at 25@30c per doz. The crop in various parts of the State, and espec ally at Kalamazoo, was severely injured by ecant frosts.

WATERMELONS .- Dull at \$8@10 per 100. PROVISIONS.-Barreled pork and lard unchanged; shoulders, bacon and dried beef hams are all lower. Quotations are as fol-

RAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—32 loads: Twelve at \$12; five at \$13: four at \$11; three at \$14 and \$12 50; two at \$13: 50; one at \$14: 50, \$12.75 and \$11.50; two at \$13.50; one at \$14: 50, \$12.75 and \$11.50; two at \$12; seven at \$14: three at \$13 and \$10; two at \$11.50 and \$10:50; one at \$15, \$13.50 and \$0.

Wednesday—41 loads: Ten at \$13: nine at \$12; eight at \$11; four at \$14; three at \$11.40; two at \$12.50 and \$10; one at \$13.50, \$10.25 ard \$9.

Thursday—41 loads: Ten at \$12; seven at \$13 and \$11: four at \$10; three at \$14, \$12.50 and \$11.50; two at \$10.5; one at \$9.50 and \$8.

Friday—25 loads: Five at \$11; four at \$13 and \$12; three at \$3.50 and \$12.50; two at \$14 and \$10; one at \$11.50, \$10.50 and \$9. ne at \$11 50. \$10 50 and \$9

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards wit 737 head of cattle on sale. The supply was not as large as for several weeks past, but was quite sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. The quality, if anything, was poorer than iast week and sold at about the same prices. If there is any profit in handling these cattle the drover must get it, for farm ers cannot afford to raise these cattle even at the price that they bring in the Detroit market, and shippers say they are worth more than they are in Buffalo. Really good cattle have advanced in the Chicago market this week and are reported scarce. The following were the closing

Fancy steers wei ing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 nominal, to 1,450 lbs.... Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.
Choice steers. fine, fat and well formed 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs, downward to the fatted of the fatt 8 90@4 00 75@2 80 75@2 50 Purdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 35 head of

coarse butchers' stock av 569 lbs at \$1 75 and 10 to John Robinson av 700 lbs at \$2 10 C Roe sold Genther 4 fair steers av 1.215 lbs at \$3 30 and 4 to Hersch av 1,137 lbs at th

hin steers to J Wreford av 95 lbs at \$2 bl.

Heroing sold Re gan a m.xed lot of 9 head
of thin butchers stock av 821 lbs at \$2 i5 and
10 stockers to Sulfivan av 678 lbs at \$2 25.

C Roe sold Webb Bros a mixed lot of 11 head
C Roe sold Webb Bros a mixed lot of 11 head
C Roe sold Webb Bros av 970 lbs at \$2 50. Balderson sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 4

head of coarse butchers stock av 780 lbs at \$2.

McHugh sold Suilivan 14 stockers av 747 los
at \$2 20. Holmes sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 706 lbs

C Roe sold Brooka 30 stockers av 675 lbs at \$4 20. \$2 and a buil weighing .40 ibs at \$1 75.

Angate sold McGee a mixed lot of 19 head of coarse butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$1 55. Switzer & Acaley sold Marx 4 fair cows av

head of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at

Powers sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head Powers sold mouse a mixed but at \$2.

Clark sold Kamman a mixed lot of 10 head grades unchanged. The top of the market of coarse butchers' stock av 681 lbs at \$2.

McHugh sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at

Proper sold Resgan a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers stock av 736 ibs at \$160.

Beardsley roid Bussell a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers stock av av 665 ibs 440. Dressed beef men bought 900@1,817 at \$2; a coarse cow weighing 1,110 lbs at \$1 50 and 7 stockers to Sullivan av 703 lbs at \$2. Taggert soid Suillvan 4 feeders av 1,000 lbs

ead of coarse butchers' stock av 685 lbs at

Switzer & Ackley sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 764 ibs at \$2 16. Pinkney sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head Pickering sold Brooks 16 stockers av 669

Wilcox sold McGee a mixed lot of 24 head of thin butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$2 15. Sprague sold Brooks 8 stockers av 635 lbs

Van Wagner sold Farnam 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,057 lbs at \$3 25. steers av 1,057 lbs at \$3 25.

Crego sold McGee a mixed lot of 31 head of coarse butchers stock av 732 lbs at \$2 05.

Psge sold Stucker a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 585 lbs at \$1 80.

The offerings of sheep numbered 4,745 head. The supply of sheep was large, but the quality was not as good as those one week cut in prices on the common and medium grades, but in most cases sellers refused to stand it and shipped their sheep out. For the best on sale buyers paid about as much as they did last week, but on others the mark et was considered 25 cents off. Good feeders are in demand for western New York and will bring good prices.

Clark sold Farwell 81 av 91 lbs at \$4 40 and old Burt Spencer 121, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$4 bb sold Devine 119, part lambs, av 65 lbs Robb a at \$4 25. O'Hara sold Fitzpatrick 84, mostly lambs,

av 66 lbs at \$4 80. Bordine sold Fitzpatrick 24 culls av 79 lbs Allen sold John Robinson 45 culls av 73 lbe

at \$3. Simmons sold Farwell 70, part lambs, av 61

be at \$4 25. \$3 15.

Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 97 culls av 71 lbs at \$2 50.

Wilcox sold Monahan 23 culls av 72 lbs at Mor.ris sold Farwell 100 lambs av 60 lbs

Sheidon sold John Robinson 77, part lambs, av 69 ibs at \$4 05. Lewis sold Farwell 93 lambs av 64 lbs at \$5.

Buck sold Young 34 lambs av 66 lbs at \$5 25. Longcor sold John Robinson 47 av 72 lbs at Nichols sold Burt Spencer 100 av 75 lbs at

Capwell to Morey 77, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4 50. Gienn sold Clark 425, part lambs, av 72 lbs

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,638 head. The market was the briskest of the season. Prices had taken a boom in Buffalo and ship pers were on hand early to secure the re ceipts. They paid 15@20 cents more for hogs than they did last week, and this forced the local dealers to pay the advance or go without hogs. The yards were cleared early and more could have been sold at the prices.

Pinkney sold Sullivan 25 av 158 lbs at \$4 30 C Roe sold Webb Bros 126 av 202 lbs at \$4 35. Stephenson sold Steele 58 av 158 lbs at

Longcor sold R S Webb 38 av 187 lbs at

riey sold Webb Bros 110 av 236 lbs a C Roe sold Sullivan 47 av 189 lbs at \$4 25.

Proper sold Sullivan 68 av 146 ibs at \$4 15. Hogan sold Sullivan 36 av 201 ibs at \$4 25. McHugh sold Sullivan 36 av 191 ibs at Allen sold Sullivan 47 av 164 ibs at \$4 20. Loveweil sold Sullivan 31 av 201 bs at \$4 30 Wheeler sold Sullivan 37 av 150 bs at \$4 15 Farnsm sold & S Webb 42 av 172 bs at \$4 25

Micol sold Sullivan 69 av 185 lbs at \$4 30.

Adams sold Sullivan 34 av 164 lbs at \$4 15.

Kalaner sold Sullivan 32 av 151 lbs at \$4 05 Robb sold Sullivan 52 av 192 ibs at \$4 15. Merritt sold Webb Bros 120 av 222 ibs at Standlick sold Webb Bros 65 av 223 lbs at

Dennis sold Sullivan 35 av 205 lbs at \$4 10. Pearson sold Sullivan 58 av :52 lbs at \$4 25. Rickmand sold Steele 20 av 225 lbs at \$4 15 Wilcox sold Brooks 44 av 180 lbs at \$4 25 Lomason sold Sullivan 54 av 231 lbs at

Beihimer sold Webb Bros 56 av 198 lbs a Harwood sold Brooks 85 av 208 lbs at \$4 25 Johnson sold Adgate 28 av 63 lbs at \$4 2 and 46 to Steele av 199 lbs at the same pri Buck sold Webb Bros 26 av 275 lbs at \$4 15

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards consis ed as usual of mostly westerns. There was a good demand for the receipts which sold at about last week's prices.

Patton sold Brooks 19 feeders av 1,074 lbs Judson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 967 lbs at \$2 5 and 5 coarse ones av 818 lbs at \$1.80.

Wreford & Beck sold Phillips 65 mixed westerns av 928 lbs at \$2.35 and 24 to Kelly av 371 ibs at \$2.

McQuillan sold Brooka 10 stockers av 676 lbs at \$2 05. | lbs at \$2 0.5.
| Judson sold Sullivan 17 feeders av 990 lbs at \$2 A0 and 9 stockers av 630 lbs at \$2.
| Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 62 mixed westerns av 765 lbs at \$2 10; 29 to Mason av 793 los at \$2 and 4 av 792 los at \$10; 29 to
Mason av 793 los at \$2 and 4 av 792 los at \$150.

Saunders sold R-agan a mixed lot of 8 head
of coarse butchers' stock av 971 lbs at \$1.75
and 5 feeders to Sullivan av \$42 lbs at \$2.35.

Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 30 mixed

westerns av 829 ibs at \$2 35 and 30 to Cross at 798 lbs at \$2 10. McQuillan sold John Robinson a mixed lot 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 604 lb

There was a fair supply of hogs that sold at thin butchers' stock av 770 ibs at \$2.25 and 3 thin steers to J Wreford av 95 lbs at \$2.50.

Jedele sold Webb Bros 29 av 180 lbs at \$4. Stevenson sold Webb Bros 78 av 144 lbs at

O Hara sold Bordine 51 av 228 lbs at \$4 15. Judson sold Webb Bros 25 av 134 lbs at \$4 Pearson sold Webb Bros 119 av 211 ibs

CATTLE.-Receipts 62.487, against 72.478 las Geom sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 675 lbs at \$2.

Farnam sold Fiteschman a mixed lot of 5 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at 50 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at 50 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at 50 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at 50 bead of coarse butchers' stock av 672 lbs at 50 bead of cattle on Monday numbered 16,813 head. The supply was larger than expected. The proportion of good to choice native cattle this class sold 5@10 cents lower, with other Dennis sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 5 34 80, was paid by a New York shipper for 79 head of 1,462 lb steers. A dressed beef man paid \$4 75 for 28 head of 1,817 lbs steers. Shippers and exporters bought common to fancy steers av 910@1,574 lbs at \$2 90@4 80. bulk at \$424 30. Some 1,725 lb stags sold at lb steers at \$2 85@4 75, bulk at \$3 70@4 10 Comparatively few cattle sold above \$4 25. Western range cattle sold at \$2 40@3 30 and through Texas at \$1 40@1 90 for bulls and cows, \$2@2 70 for bulls and steers, and \$2 50@4 for calves. Indian Texas sold at \$3@3 25. of co-r-e butchers stock av 734 lbs at \$2.

Beardsley sold John Robinson 4 bulls av 255. Native butcher stock sold at \$50@\$2 50 for cows, \$1 50@2 50 for bulls. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, weak for common on Wednesday, but steadied up on Thursday and closed firm. On Friday the market was steady and closed strong at the following

| 100@2 80 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | Stockers and Feeders...
Texas bulls and cows...
Texas steers

Hogs.—Receipts 113.887, against 96,775 last week. Shipments 40,767. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 18,418 head. The market opened up active and strong and The market opened up active and strong and closed with light hogs selling 5@10 cents higher than on Saturday, and best shipping grades about 5 cents higher. Light sold at \$4 08@4 50; mixed. \$4@4 40 and heavy at \$3 90 @4 35. Prices were steady on Tuesday, but declined 5@10 cents on Wednesday with large receipts. The market ruled steady on Thursday with a good demand. On Friday the demand was slow and the market ruled weak at a decline of 5@10 cents. Light sold at \$4@4 55; mixed. \$3 95@4 30; heavy, \$3 95@4 20. 55; mixed, \$3 9524 30; heavy, \$3 9524 20.



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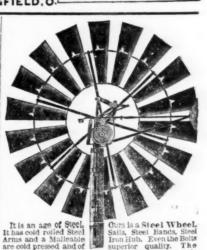
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Two miles north of R. R. depot on L. S. & M. S. 80 acres; soil a rich burroak; 39 acres seeded to clover; 14 acres in wheat; five in rye; comfortable house; barn 32x72, nearly new; out buildings; two wells; two cisterus; yards; smaller fruits; orchard; fair fences, etc. Farm frouts the east. No incumbrance; title O. K. Terms easy.

A bargein. Call on or address owner on Call on or address owner J. R. WALLACE,

Burr Oak, St. Jo County, Mich.



- OF THE -The Wayne County Savings Bank

Of Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business. September 30th, 1889. RESOURCES. ,895,180 01 970,009 27 953,047 38 110,000 00 6,625 12 22,138 29 Real Estate Loans niture and fixtures. ther real estate Current expenses, premiums and ne in transft \$5,157,008 65 \$ 150,000 00 Capital stock paid in 150,000 00 209,425 68 4,646,658 45 157 08 55 00 712 49

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this third
day of October, 1889. C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Correct—Attest:

JEROME CROUL,

WM. A. MOORE,
S. D. ELWOOD,

Comparison of counts of counts. Always on hand money to invest in county, city, township and school bonds. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

GIBBONS BROTH

VOLUME

Agricultural .- Cor of Potato Bot-1 Stock for Fa Bulletin on Ch Convention of W Sale of Shorth The Horse, -Same Answered-Hors The Form .- Corp.

Farm-Prolongin Keeping Sweet Items. The Poultry Ford Grass-The Ide ing Roses - P. Apiarian.—Competers in the Hive. Editorial .- Wheat-

Fransfers of She port

Worthy of It VS. Aunt Jill-Fa Gems that are Red Roses-The Gier Bee's Nest-T Courage in Battle Collecting Corksricties-Chaff The Dairy. - Dark Sta Veterinary .- Ordinary Spayed Cows

Commercial ...

Agricu CORN AN

Few may be aware and pork depends I corn. But it is a ve determining prices demand may affect this; but the corre beef and pork with close that it may be s This is quite clearly s issued from the pub department of agricu price of steers in 188 rise in the price of h to have been greatly in by the price of corn. in the price of steers was a rise in the price in steers is traced to export trade. In 1888 and pork advanced-t ance of the market, another, the price of the price of beef and

is concerned, and was o the price of beef is affe causes than the condi The corn belt no longe for beef. The cattle where pasturage is de beef, is one cause of c the methods of the co the "big four." The prices of beef cattle at forced nearly all the wall, and cattle-growe terms or keep their ca more to depress the pri than all the big corn or this one. You can gro or grass, just as you p reach the market the their own value on th of the courts and legis

The above is eminen

PREVENTION OF

In the September is Mycology, published qu of Vegetable Pathology ment of Agriculture Weed, of the Ohio Exp marines a series of exp tion of potato rot (Physical Physical P the Bordeaux mixture. on the foliage four time season, -May 28, June

Four varieties were was sufficiently prevai periment decisive. Th the experiment field a June and did serious six weeks. The sprayed less injury, remaining g were dead, while at harv the yield of tubers w times cover the cost of t the total treated area yie ounces of tubers which were marke a similar nutreated only 274 pounds three-fifths of which wer is equivalent to a differe bushpis in favor of the The tubers on the tr

also much freer from so cludes that a large prop done by potato rot ca spraying the vines with ture, and says that by ple the same treatment Colorado potato beetle.

THE second annual International Fair and tion will be held in this September 5th, 1890. learned by addressing retary, Detroit, Mich.